

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Oderland Trade Report.

Vol. LVI.]

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Epitome of the Week, &c.	395
Leading Articles:—	
China and the Yangtze Question	396
Piracy in the Canton Neighbourhood	396
The Troubles in the Two Kwang	396
The Peace of Europe	397
An U.S. General on Warfare	397
The Water Question	398
Fire on the Indrapura	398
The Janet Waldorf Co. at the Theatre Royal	398
Rates and Taxes in the East	399
The New U.S. Consul for Hongkong	399
Interview with Sir James Mackay	399
Fauntering in Japan	400
Canton	401
Swatow	401
Foochow	401
Weihaiwei	402
Correspondence	402
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.	403
New Steamers Launched	403
Supreme Court	403
Cricket	405
Football	405
Royal Hongkong Yacht Club	406
Interport Shooting Match	406
The Hongkong Regatta	406
Fire at Yokohama	406
Japan's Naval Extension	406
Hongkong	407
Miscellaneous	407
Commercial	408
Shipping	409

BIRTHS.

On the 31st October, at Yokohama, the wife of ERNEST MILES HOBART HAMPTON, of a son.
On the 4th November, at Butterworth, P.W., Straits, the wife of W. H. B. ALLEN, of a son.
On the 8th November, at Chinkiang, the wife of E. MOLLOY, I.M.C., of a son.
On the 9th November, at No. 8, Love Lane, Shanghai, the wife of A. W. BURKILL, of a son.
On the 10th November, at Soochow, the wife of J. A. G. SHIPLEY (Changshu), of a daughter.
On the 10th November, at No. 5, Yuen-ming-yuen Road, Shanghai, the wife of H. J. WALLIN, of a son.
On the 10th November, at the Lodge, Government Hill, Singapore, the wife of A. W. O'SULLIVAN, Asst. Col. Secretary, S. S., of a son.
On the 11th November, at Singapore, the wife of WALTER CECIL MICHELL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th October, at All Saints' Church, Tientsin, by the Rev. G. D. Hiff, SARA JANE, daughter-in-law of J. W. RAGDALE U.S. Consul, to Captain DAVID COLLEY YOUNG, 4th Georkha Rifles, Indian Staff Corps.
On the 4th November, at St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur, by the Rev. F. G. Swindell, Chaplain, SAMUEL CECIL YEOMANS, to HELEN MINNIE, the second daughter of THOMAS KETT, retired Perak Civil Service.
On the 8th November, at Nagasaki, ALBERT RUSSELL, of Nagasaki, to ELIZABETH SWATTON, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. MANSBRIDGE, of Nagasaki.

DEATH.

On the 15th November, at his residence, No. 9, Quinsan Road, Shanghai, Lieutenant C. C. BOJESON, D.M., aged 58 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVALS OF MAIL.

The French mail of the 17th October arrived, per M. M. steamer *Indus*, on the 19th November (33 days); and the American mail of the 22nd October arrived, per C.P.R. steamer *Tu tar* (transferred from the O. & O. steamer *Captie*) on the 18th November (27 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Russian Ministry of War has decreed the establishment of a mobilisation department at Harbin, with railway station commandants at Port Arthur, Harbin, and through Manchuria.

A Kiel telegram, reporting the arrival there of a Russian squadron of seven vessels on their way out to the Far East, mentions the crews as 3,000 strong, the guns as 247, and the displacement as 45,000 tons.

After the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce this week, General Young handed to the reporters present the text of a speech which he was unable to deliver. In it General Young contended that the only humane war was one that was fast, furious, and bloody until a speedy end was reached. The Japanese, he said, would have ended the war in the Philippines sooner than the Americans had done.

L'Echo de Chine says that a book containing the Convention with Siam has been distributed to the French parliament. M. Deloncle, registering himself as against the convention, characterises it as insufferable. The Paris *Temps*, defending the just concluded Franco-Siamese Convention, affirms that Lord Rosebery in 1893 informed the French Government that he would not hesitate to run the risk of a great war to stop French from annexing the southern provinces of Siam.

After the usual courtesies had been paid by and to those who had gone to Nanking to attend the late Viceroy Liu Kung-yi's obsequies on the 15th inst., H.E. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung presided at a banquet to 70 guests, having Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge on his right and Dr. W. Knappe, German Consul-General at Shanghai, on his left. The Viceroy toasted the Empress Dowager, the Emperor of China, the foreign sovereigns, and the guests. Admiral Bridge replied for the last-named. Next day the visitors were received in the Viceroy's yamen. The funeral procession started at 10.30 a.m. Enormous crowds were assembled. The highest Nanking officials were followed by Admiral Bridge, the foreign Consuls and naval and military officials, the Customs staff, and foreign civilians, all combining to pay the late Liu Kung-yi unprecedented honour. The Viceroy thanked the foreigners for their attendance. Twelve foreign warships fired minute guns in token of respect.

The contract for thirty locomotives for the Japanese Government has been secured by Messrs. Dubbs, of Glasgow.

The annual dinner of the China Association has been held in London, Admiral Seymour and Sir James Mackay being the principal guests. Mr. William Keswick, M.P., who presided, said that he believed the Mackay treaty with China was an arrangement equally advantageous to China and Great Britain.

The Pa-ca-piu lottery at Macao was put up to auction on the 17th inst. and the monopoly was sold for \$145,200. As the last farmer of this monopoly only paid \$74,900, the Macao Government receive a handsome increase of \$70,300. It is felt in Macao that, with the increased revenues from such monopolies, those on the necessities of life might well be abolished.

One of the results of the recent hubbub about Kelantan, says the *Straits Times*, is noticeable at the mouth of the Kelantan River. The Siamese flag which formerly floated from the flag-staff there is now supplanted by the flag of Kelantan. The Siamese gunboat has also been withdrawn; but the "White Elephant" still waves over the Siamese Commissioner's residence at Khoti Bahrn where there is a light guard of Siamese soldiery under the command of a Danish officer.

Yen Wu Ling, Colonel of the Yi Brigade, one of the military officers concerned in the Chengchow massacre, on learning of the punishment in store for him has committed suicide. His sentence, according to the decree, was decapitation after the autumnal assize. It appears by advices from Tientsin that Yu Lien San, Governor of Hunan, tried to save this officer reporting that he was less culpable than Lui Liang Shi, commander of Chengchow garrison, and Yen Wu Ling's ranking officer. This attempt to substitute a superior for an inferior in the disgrace of decapitation has provoked suspicion that the Governor may have hope thus to work off a personal grudge. The circumstance that the effort failed is regarded at Peking as absolving the Governor from investigation as to his motive in urging such a departure from precedent. He may have to pay dearly for it.

A Canton despatch of the 6th instant to Shanghai states that the Empress Dowager, having somehow been informed on the 4th instant, correctly or not remains to be seen, that the proscribed Reformer Kang Yu-wei has returned from exile to Canton, immediately sent on the same day an edict under her own seal to Canton, addressed to the Manchu Acting Viceroy Tak Sow, asking him whether he was aware of the fact that Kang Yu-wei was in Canton, and if so why he had shown such indifference in the matter as to make no attempt to arrest her arch enemy. This edict struck consternation into the hearts of the mandarinate of that city, and they are now busily engaged, openly as well as secretly, in trying to obtain some clue to the Reformer's whereabouts, in order not only to set the Empress Dowager's heart at rest, but also their own for the preservation and continuity of their several official buttons and posts. In well-informed circles in Canton it is, however, not considered likely nor probable that Kang Yu-wei would so rashly tempt providence and his hitherto good fortune by venturing to Canton and putting himself in the toils of his bitter enemies the Manchus.

CHINA AND THE YANGTZE QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 17th November.)

To seek escape from pursuit by dividing the attention of the pursuers is the resource of the weak and timid, and needs so little intellectual development that it is constantly practised by the higher animals. The astute but by no means intellectual man who for some thirty years swayed the policy of China, the late LI HUNG-CHANG, was a proficient in the art of providing subjects of disunion between the European powers having dealings with China; and to his policy in this respect is largely to be attributed the entire absence of self-respect that characterises the Chinese Government of the day. In the abstract, of course, it is a logical conclusion that when it can weaken the outer impulsive force by a division of interest and direction, the body acted on has more room for expansion; and such would undoubtedly be the case did not the process of bringing in division lead to reactions far more dangerous in their incidence than any that could be brought into play by leaving the Powers to work in good humour and comparative harmony; such as was the case before LI introduced the policy of playing off the foreign Powers one against the other. The game of playing one opposing force against another is as old as the hills, and was probably the chief element in the Roman Empire itself; but it is one that has irresistible attractions when an effete and sluggish nation is brought in contact with others possessing more energy of character. The greatest living artist in the practice, now that LI HUNG-CHANG has left his place vacant is ABDUL HAMID II, the present Sultan of Turkey, and the result is much the same in the one case as in the other, for in the category of nations *in extremis* there is not the turn of a straw to decide between Turkey and China. Such was the position in the closing year of the last century; China was chuckling at the success of her astute policy, and dreamt that the time had at last come when she could apply to her own profit the deep rifts that were plainly to be seen in the policy of the great Powers. Accordingly she commenced to strike in detail; Japan was tried, and with apparent success, for no one seemed particularly hurt with the murder of the secretary of Legation, so higher game was accordingly sought. It is scarcely necessary to recall what happened. It was the old story of sacrificing the children to the wolves. There was, however, one point on which the wolves, however they might differ on minor matters, were perfectly at one, and that was the necessity of eating up the quarry—a process at once set about according to the digestive capacity of each wolf. Whatever title China might have had to the respect of her friends in 1899, when she could still put on a respectable bib and tucker, it is at least evident to others, and we would naturally suppose should be so to herself also, that with her torn and tattered garments, she could hardly expect the same consideration to-day. Her only sensible policy under the circumstances would be to keep herself to herself as much as possible, and refrain as far as she could from provoking the not over flattering attentions of her friends; but it is hopeless to expect sense from a Government like that of Peking, dominated as it is by a woman who still at the age of sixty-seven believes herself possessed of personal charms. The foreign ministers have unfortunately flattered this element of senile weakness, and we see the effect of it in the recent policy of the Court. Prince CHING might

reasonably have been expected to take warning from the complete failure of LI's policy of putting the Powers in opposition, and taking advantage of this to obtain from each some concession. Rather, he might see, as the policy of setting the Powers by the ears, the result in each of them claiming without hindrance from the others his own pound of flesh cut from nearest the heart. Deliberately the old worn out device of seeking to make division in the hope of gaining a petty advantage has been renewed. There was a pretty general opinion amongst the European Powers that the time had come for the evacuation of Shanghai, and that if this feeling were taken advantage of any cause of dissatisfaction could be removed. Such was the sensible view of the affair that would commend itself to any reasonable minister: not so thought China. Here, she said to herself, is an opportunity of setting the two Powers, England and Germany, at variance. It was nothing to such ministers that, however divided on points of detail, England and Germany have both been consistent in doing everything to preserve the status of China. This is but one, though the most important effort that has been made to provoke disunion, with the consequent loss to China of what power of initiative she has been permitted to retain.

PIRACY IN THE CANTON NEIGHBOURHOOD.

(Daily Press, 19th November.)

The death of Mr. EVANS, victim of the outrage at Cha Si, on the 12th instant, tragic as it is, serves an useful purpose in calling attention in the most vivid manner to the disgraceful insecurity not merely of property but also of life within a short distance of Canton. An Englishman, employed at the British Consulate at Canton, has been wantonly murdered for the simple reason that he was a foreigner (since the native crew of the junk was spared) by some twenty ruffians in search of plunder. Nothing but the pleas of Mr. EVANS's native companions prevented his inanimate body from being thrown overboard on the night of the outrage; he lived therefore until Sunday morning, when he expired in the Canton Hospital, to which he had been taken, succumbing as was but natural for a man 63 years old to his six wounds. Among the numerous cases where Europeans had suffered by the criminality of Canton and West River pirates of late years, this is undoubtedly the worst, and it calls for the most vigorous action of the British Government. The monstrous state of affairs has been tolerated too long. Since we wrote on this subject last Saturday, further information has reached us that river trade beyond Canton is absolutely paralysed. The Chinese merchants decline to take what is scarcely the chance, rather the certainty, of being plundered. The native officials are supine and helpless. Now as long ago as 1899, when records of piracies filled the columns of the local papers, the merchants of Hongkong petitioned H.E. the Governor, representing the serious losses caused by the ravages of the pirates. Mr. BAX-TER, who was then Acting British Minister at Peking, in commenting to the home government on this petition, drew attention to the lack of any action on the part of the Canton authorities and mentioned a scheme proposed to the Viceroy there by Mr. WATERS, Instructor at the Whampoa Naval and Military School, that a flotilla should be formed of five of the torpedo-boats then lying idle at Whampoa, under the joint command of himself and a Chinese military official, which should

scour the waters in quest of pirates. The Viceroy was interested in the scheme, but Chinese jealousy brought about its rejection, and what measures were taken against the pirates by LI HUNG-CHANG were of a different character, principally in the direction of severer punishments for such of the robbers as were captured. Operations were carried on by land rather than by water, and no permanent success was achieved. At the present moment piracy is once more as bad as it ever was in the Canton delta and beyond, in spite of the presence of two British gunboats on the West River. The British naval authorities here in 1899 expressed the opinion that "the duty of policing the river clearly belongs to China," and this cannot be disputed. Whatever assistance may be given by British and other foreign vessels, the main responsibility rests with the Canton authorities. As we have said, these are supine and helpless. And yet there are still lying at Whampoa the nine torpedo-boats which, though of obsolete pattern now, are quite capable, experts declare, of river work under capable commanders. The scheme for their utilisation in such work which we mentioned above not only commended itself to the Chinese Viceroy, but also, we believe we are correct in saying, was approved by Admiral Sir E. H. SEYMOUR, the Commander-in-Chief of the British squadron on this station. It is a question which calls for consideration whether the revival of some such proposal should not be urged. The present state of affairs must be done away with, and it is still as true as ever it was that China must assume the duty of policing her own river. She has at Whampoa what is declared to be a suitable flotilla and there are men capable of undertaking the task. The matter is one to which the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce might well give a little attention, for Hongkong, it is not necessary to insist, is concerned very seriously in the question of piracy in the nearest inland waters of China. The Chamber can, of course, only make representations, but it is representations in the right quarters that are wanted.

THE TROUBLES IN THE TWO KWANG.

(Daily Press, 21st November.)

We received information yesterday from a trustworthy source in Canton that it is rumoured freely in that city that five hundred "rebels" from Kwangsi province have arrived there lately—presumably in the guise of peaceful citizens—and that the Viceroy and Provincial Governor have to such an extent shown their belief in the rumour that they have ordered the old city gates to be locked at dusk every evening, no one in any circumstances being allowed to enter or leave Canton after that time. The first part of the news is sent to us as a rumour, and in itself it is a story which we might imagine would readily circulate among the nervous townfolk of Canton, already alarmed by the disgraceful state of anarchy prevailing even in the immediate neighbourhood of Canton since H.E. TAO MU first fell sick of that illness which finally carried him off. But it is plain that the officials are scared also, and that sign is one of evil omen. We know nothing in favour of those at present ruling at Canton, while on the other hand we have had frequently to complain of their apathy in the face of the recrudescence of piracy on the waterways. We have reason to believe that large numbers of Chinese troops were recently brought into Canton, with all possible secrecy, but we have heard of no vigorous measures which it is proposed to adopt in order to

restore tranquility and safety of life and property near Canton itself. Yet that is a most pressing necessity and one on which it is almost impossible to believe that no representations have been made by the British authorities to the Chinese. As for the Kwangsi rebels who are said to have entered Canton, we have no indication whether they are of the so-called Reform party (with whom the reputable Chinese reformers, it must be noted, disclaim all connection) or whether they are some of the desperadoes who took advantage of the laxity of government in Kwangsi and the neighbouring portions of other provinces to prosecute their evil designs more openly than before. Not long ago the northern vernacular papers stated, on the strength of information from Canton, that it had come to the ears of the Court at Peking that KANG YU-WEI, the well-known agitator, was actually in hiding in Canton, intending to foment as soon as possible a general rising, and that strict orders had been issued to the local officials to arrest him. The story of KANG's presence in Canton, however, was discredited, though the officials, with the fear of punishment hanging over them, proceeded to busy themselves in a search for him. That these officials are panic-stricken it is easy to believe. The Nemesis attending on weak rule has overtaken them, and the prospect is that if left to their own devices they will be unable to cope with the forces of anarchy. It is here where British interest in the matter begins. The good government of Canton, and generally of the Kwang provinces, is of the utmost importance to this Colony. Not only is the trade between Hongkong and China threatened with heavy losses by the disorganised condition of the neighbouring mainland, but the proximity of this island to Kwangtung renders it impossible that we can escape trouble if affairs are allowed to go so far that a rebellion on a considerable scale is sure to come about. The uncontrolled license of pirates, disbanded soldiers and professed reformers seems already to threaten such a termination to the weak government at Canton. We do not wish to write in an alarmist manner, for we have long deprecated the publication of exaggerated tales of "Southern rebellions" and have pointed out that unrest is a chronic state of the Kwang provinces, but the importance of treating at an early stage such troubles as those now threatening is so great that we need not apologise for urging that Great Britain's representatives shall do all they can to persuade China to take the necessary steps before it is too late. Above all it is essential that the policing of the waterways be put on foot without delay. If the Canton authorities will only strike in good earnest at the pirates who are making the Canton and West River unsafe for all but comparatively large steamers they will have little other intransigent trouble to contend with. A combination of events, it is true, has made the southern provinces discontented this year, but as long as piracy flourishes and spreads unchecked it will be impossible to remedy the other evils. As our Canton correspondent informed us the other day, even the charity of those who would make up for the hardships occasioned to the poor by the failure of the rice crop is liable to be thwarted by the action of the robbers. The temptation for the unfortunate inhabitants to turn pirates themselves is only too great. The present situation is one which must be grappled with in a most thorough manner.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

(Daily Press, 21st November.)

NAPOLÉON I., after his crushing defeat at Leipsic, is said to have prophesied that within fifty years all Europe would be French or Muscovite. It is true that neither of these events has happened, yet this is not due to any diminution of the ambition of either Power, nor to the wisdom of the continental states. At the present moment a condition of affairs, not very unlike what occurred during the time of the Congress of Vienna may indeed be said to exist. The moribund quarry over which the vultures are already screaming and flapping their wings is indeed not Poland, but, *à la mode*, the Empire of Austria. What renders the present situation still more dangerous is that the game being played in the face of high Heaven is not only similar in its main outlines, but the actors, and the rôle they are playing, are, except that Austria is now the victim and France has joined the plunderers, almost identical. Next to Russia the HOHENZOLLERN monarchs, first of Prussia and now of northern Germany, were from the first the most eager in the game of spoliation. In the first partition FREDERICK, the warlike king of Prussia was probably actuated by mere ambition of conquest. He was the maker of the kingdom of Prussia, and stands high on the list of sovereigns who have deserved well not only of their country but of the world; but the ambition thus engendered never served him in such ill stead as when it induced him to join with Russia in her attempt to extinguish the, unfortunately for herself, too capricious kingdom on her eastern frontier. His subservience to Russia was rewarded by the annexation to the Prussian kingdom of the Grand Duchy of Posen, a gift that has been ever since a source of embarrassment to that kingdom, and contains within its life the potent elements of dissolution. The possession of Posen as a subject people has in fact been productive of the worst effects on the German nation, and has encouraged its native tendency to inordinate regulation, by giving it a weak people with no friends to interfere on its behalf to play with. Germany has indeed learnt too well the art of hectoring, always a source of danger to the country that adopts it. In the present case the effect has been to make the Polish populations in despair actually turn to the arch-enemy, Russia; and Russia has not failed to take advantage of it. But the course that was adopted with some pretence at statescraft by the great FREDERICK, has in the case of his successors been adopted as a tradition, the survival of an instinct that has long ceased to be profitable to its possessor, and this is well exemplified by the part being taken by Germany at the present time.

The situation has thus become curiously akin to that of 1814, when the Emperor ALEXANDER I. found his chief supporter in his designs on the remaining fragment of Poland in the active assistance of King FREDERICK WILLIAM II. of Prussia. Then as now the Tsar was seeking to win by false flatteries the people whom he intended to crush. In that year while the Congress of Vienna was discussing in the most leisurely and easy-going manner the disposal of the various kingdoms of Europe, Poland amongst the number, the Tsar ALEXANDER issued a proclamation to the Polish army and people which for lying effrontery probably has no equal in past history:—"His Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER, your powerful protector, appeals to you by this! Gather round your standards, take up arms to defend your country and maintain

"your political existence. While this august monarch prepares the happy future of your country, show the world that you are ready to support his whole-hearted efforts with the price of your blood. The same chiefs who during the last twenty years have led you on the road to glory, will know how to lead you there once more. The Emperor is fully cognisant of your valour: amidst many disasters of a most fatal war he has seen your honour survive events in no wise brought about by any defects on your side," &c. How the Tsar ALEXANDER treated those who were led to believe in this fulsome trash is unfortunately a matter of European history; yet we see before the same Europe at the moment, while the blood of his successor's subjects is crying to Heaven for vengeance, the same methods of sentimental cajolery being paraded in the eyes of Europe.

As, however, it was Prussia who in 1776, and a second time in 1814, came to the help of Russia in her partition and annexation of her inoffending neighbour; so in 1902 it is again Prussia in the garb of Pan-Germanism that is found the greatest helpmate in Russia's new advance. It was against the first partition that Turkey made the strongest of protests; Poland had been the one opponent who had withstood her advance in Europe, and turned back her own victorious arms, yet Turkey at the close of the eighteenth century had sufficient knowledge of statescraft left to warn Europe that in permitting the encroachments of Russia she was letting an enemy enter by the postern gate. This growth of Pan-Germanism is however a danger in itself in addition to the aid it is rendering to the ambition of Russia, but the whole condition of Europe at the moment is explosive and forbodes no good for the future.

AN U.S. GENERAL ON WARFARE.

(Daily Press, 18th November.)

The representatives, diplomatic, military, and naval, of the United States Government who visit the various parts of the Far East seem all to display a readiness to express their opinions on their return which must prove not a little embarrassing even to the outspoken Cabinet at Washington. We have lately had two striking examples of this willingness to give the world, as represented by the American newspaper reporter, the benefit of the study of Far Eastern affairs by two well known agents of the United States Government. There was the indiscrete loquacity—though some have called it by harder names—of General F. S. SHARRETT, U.S. Tariff Commissioner, on his arrival at San Francisco from Shanghai in September last. The *Chronicle* of San Francisco points out that Sir JAMES MACKAY "does not entirely agree" with General SHARRETT's statement about the difficulties encountered in his efforts to protect American commercial interests in the revision of the Chinese tariff. To put it mildly, Sir JAMES MACKAY himself told the *Chronicle's* representative, he thought there must be some mistake about the whole business. In any case most people will think that the public discussion over the relations of the Powers' representatives at Shanghai is at the present time out of place. The second case of embarrassing outspokenness may be seen in the undelivered speech of General YOUNG, lately returned from the Philippines, which was intended for the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the text of which General YOUNG, not having the opportunity of speaking at the banquet, handed to the reporters. General YOUNG certainly had the

courage of his opinions when he maintained that the only humane war is one that is "fast, furious, and bloody until the speedy end is reached," and that the Japanese would have ended the war in the Philippines sooner than the Americans have. He was courageous, but not diplomatic. Neither the Washington nor the Tokyo Government is likely to be gratified with the General's remarks. The natural sense of these is that the Japanese would have waged "humaner" warfare in the Philippines because they would have made it faster, more furious, and bloodier. What will be said by the humanitarians among General Young's fellow-countrymen who have exclaimed so loudly against farm-burning and concentration camps in South Africa and the atrocities actually alleged to have been perpetrated by the United States troops in the Philippines, it is easy to imagine. Moreover, there is always party capital to be made out of rhetorical indiscretions. General Young's superiors must assuredly wish that the text of the speech had gone astray, nor are the Japanese likely to relish a compliment which, however sincerely paid, will be regarded by many people as the reverse of flattering.

As for the truth of General Young's remarks, that is a very difficult matter to decide. When the over-gentle methods of conducting the campaign in South Africa had given place to more drastic steps, for a time it was not merely the sentimentalists who feared that exasperation of the Boers might result. Events have disproved this. But at its sternest the Boer War could never be described as fast, furious, and bloody. Compared with the fighting in North China in 1900 (with which, of course, it is really hardly possible in any way to compare it), it was always leisurely. Compared with the campaign in Samar, it was exceedingly mild. How far the three campaigns have achieved permanent results remains to be seen. Britons believe that South Africa has been pacified, in spite of immense difficulties, in such a way that the future is at least hopeful. The authorities in the Philippines have expressed their confidence in the settlement in the Islands. The North China campaign was not a war of conquest, and its result, if any, must be sought in the lesson learnt by Peking. It may be said that the differences of the enemies met make the cases incommensurable, and on that ground General Young's argument may be dismissed as unscientific, because too general. If the General himself were to come to apply it to a "white man's" war, we doubt whether he would not withdraw the remark, if only from prudence. The moral reasons for a distinction of the kind are probably non-existent. But the discussion concerns war, not morals.

THE WATER QUESTION.

As a result of H. E. expressing his willingness to meet the wishes of the Chinese in the matter of the water meters, a meeting was held on the 14th inst. at the Chinese Commercial Union Office, Praya Central, to find out the views of Chinese property-owners as to laying auxiliary pipes to houses instead of having meters fixed. Those present were Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Dr. Ho Kai, Messrs. Ho Tung, Ho Kom Tong, Lo Koon Ting, Sin Tak Fan, Lau Chupak, Tam Tsz Kong, A. Ramjahn, Wong Kum Pak, Chau Kang Yu, and about 40 others. The auxiliary pipe system was explained by Dr. Ho Kai. This is estimated to cost \$200,000 and an annual maintenance of \$25,000. It was proposed by Mr. Ho Tung and seconded by Mr. Lo Kom Ting "That this meeting approve of the adoption of the auxiliary pipe system and that the expenses be met by a special tax to be levied on all owners of Chinese

houses, and that an increase of 1 per cent. on general taxation be made to meet the annual upkeep." Should owners of European houses also wish to co-operate, they will contribute their shares. Any owner refusing to join in the scheme shall have to adopt the meter system. The resolution was carried unanimously and a vote of thanks recorded.

THE FIRE ON THE "INDRAPURA."

A fire broke out in the after-hold of the steamer *Indrapura* at the Cosmopolitan Docks soon after eight o'clock on Sunday morning, the 16th inst. The vessel was undergoing slight repairs, and when the fire was first observed the workmen were displacing some plates in the ship's bottom. In a short space of time great volumes of smoke were pouring from the hold in thick, blinding clouds, making it utterly impossible to reach or even to ascertain the exact seat of the fire. Mr. Smith, the manager of the Cosmopolitan Docks, was very early on the spot, and he and the workmen with him rapidly fastened lengths of hose to the hydrants on each side of the dry dock in which the *Indrapura* lay. Then, whilst one pipe was taken on board the steamer and a stream of water directed down the hatchway, another was dragged through a gap in the ship's bottom and the flames were attacked from below. Mr. Smith worked ardently, and, assisted by others, crawled through the plate-hole and poured a steady rush of water on the smouldering jute, although the dense smoke threatened every moment to drive him and his companions, half-suffocated, to the outer air. Assistance came with the arrival, in detachments, of the Fire Brigade under Mr. A. Mackie, Chief Inspector of Police, augmented by two floating engines, one of which, for purposes of despatch, was towed half way across the harbour, whilst steam was being generated, by a Dock launch sent for the purpose. Mr. Dixon, chief manager of the Docks, and Mr. Wilson, manager of the Hughson establishment, were present, as was Mr. S. Wilson, in charge of the fire engine from Kowloon Docks; Mr. D. Macdonald, executive engineer of the Fire Brigade, also attended; and appreciable aid was rendered by a party of bluejackets from the German gunboat *Tiger*.

All day on Sunday the smoke belched from the hatchway leading to the aft hold, defying every effort to overtake it and making impossible any systematic method of coping with the outbreak. In the midst of the fight, excitement already intense was heightened by the news that a Chinaman had fallen down the hatchway amongst the burning hemp. All hope for him was abandoned, and everyone felt that any measures adopted for his rescue were doomed to failure. The dry dock was being flooded, and the water had attained a height of several feet, when the Chinaman was seen at the breach in the bottom of the ship, which was partly covered with water. He scrambled through the narrow space, and swam to the steps at the side of the dock, where he was picked up in an exhausted condition. When he fell he apparently alighted on the 'tween-decks underneath, and, going his way to the iron ladder which he knew ran down the full length of the hold, descended to the bottom and reached the only avenue of escape there, through which he wriggled. His adventure was one which might have cost him his life, however.

On Monday morning the fire had been practically overcome, and when the smoke had partially cleared away gangs of coolies were set to work to clear away what remained of the cargo, which, we understand, is insured.

On the 11th inst. there arrived in Singapore from Marseilles by the French steamer *Indus*, Mgr. Guidi, the Papal Delegate to the Philippines, who is on a special mission to Manila to conclude the negotiations carried on at Manila by Mgr. Chapelle and continued at Rome by Governor Taft, for the settlement of the question of the Spanish friars, and the purchase of their property by the American Government. On the arrival of the *Indus* the Delegate was met by Mgr. Fée whose guest he remained till the afternoon, when he embarked on board the British India steamer *Lalpoora* for Manila.

THE JANET WALDORF CO. AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

"A ROYAL DIVORCE."

There was a full auditorium at the Theatre Royal on the 17th inst. when the curtain was rung up on the first of the Janet Waldorf Company's productions, *A Royal Divorce*. The unfolding of the plot was followed with keenest interest, the many fine dramatic groupings were appreciated to the full, and the play came to an end amid a storm of applause which told that the Waldorfs had scored a success at their first essay. To many here *A Royal Divorce* has the unflinching merit of novelty; it has never, we think we are right in saying, been staged in Hongkong before. In England, America, and Australia it has had a vogue and has met with wonderful popularity. The author, Mr. G. W. Wells, has contrived to endow his play with powerful emotional passages and stirring, rapid movement, combined with brilliancy of colouring and an element of sensationalism adequate to bring the piece into line with the popular idea of what the modern drama ought to be. Let us hasten to add that the emotional parts are never overstrained nor the "effects" vulgar. *A Royal Divorce* belongs to a kind of play which has made itself felt as a force in the theatrical world of recent years. The historical drama may almost be said to be co-existent with the historical novel. When dramatists began to write round the great ones of the earth, it is no matter for wonderment that the majestic figure of Napoleon Bonaparte should present an attractive subject for dramatization. His meteor career required no enlargement or exaggeration to fit it to the stage. Indeed the one difficulty to beset the playwright must have been the process of selection of the episodes upon which to build his plot. Mr. Wells has chosen for depiction that period between the time when Napoleon's shadow lay a-hwart all Europe and the final extinction of his proud ambition amidst the solitudes of St. Helena. It is almost unnecessary to recapitulate the plot, but its essential points may be hurriedly glanced at. The rise of the curtain discovers a salon in Fontainebleau where Napoleon, acting in perversion of his better nature, consents to divorce Josephine that he may secure a Royal alliance with Marie Louise of Austria and found a dynasty. In Act II there is a meeting between the discarded, childless Queen and her Imperial successor, and in the second scene the scene is changed to Malmaison, amid Court surroundings. The next act is set in the garden of the Tuilleries where a fête is being held to celebrate the Emperor's supposed victory at Moscow. Suddenly news arrives that not victory but disaster has attended Napoleon in Russia. The fête is stopped. The frantic populace would storm the palace, and are only restrained by Josephine's courageous appeal. Act IV shows Napoleon on his way to Waterloo, and, among other incidents, his reconciliation with Josephine; Act V, the deck of H.M.S. *Northumberland*. The spectacular part of the play is brilliantly enhanced by three tableaux: "The Retreat from Moscow," "Waterloo—The Charge, The Rout," and "At St. Helena Alone."

Of Miss Waldorf's *Empress Josephine* one cannot speak but in terms of praise. She looked the part to perfection. It is a character which requires no mean capabilities in the exponent: Miss Waldorf responded ably to its demands and won all her merits by her portrayal of the wronged *Empress*. In the opening scene where she sadly renounces Napoleon that he may pursue yet higher triumphs, she struck a true note of pathos, and, later, in the striking *recontre* with *Marie Louise* and in her rejection of the rabble's rage at the Tuilleries, her bearing and manner were convincingly majestic. All through the play Miss Waldorf acted with grace and forcefulness. In the softer passages such as her meeting with Napoleon's heir—no less than in the more regal scenes, her portrayal carried conviction of womanly tenderness joined with queenly attributes. On Mr. Nival McGregor, the rôle of Napoleon set with aptitude. Gifted with a fine presence, a good voice, and unerring dramatic instinct, he gave a rendering of this complex character that was an entertainment of itself. The dark indomitable workings of the will of the splendid tyrant, relieved by his tenderness for

Josephine, were shadowed forth by Mr. McGregor in a fashion that could not fail to entrance the auditor's attention. His make-up, by the way, was after, but not a rigid copy of, the portraits of Napoleon with which we have all become familiar. Both he and Miss Waldo were called before the curtain during the course of the evening. Mr. Wilson Forbes made a splendid appearance as M. de Tallyrand, bringing out the comic wit and diplomatic astuteness of the old Minister to a nicety. Miss Mildred Yorke acted with great distinction in the rôle of the haughty Empress Marie Louise. Very insouciant and graceful was the Stephanie de Beduharnais of Miss Amy Stanley, who shone well in the scene with Napoleon where she reproaches him with desertion of Josephine, and no less so in her merry love-making passages with Augereau (Mr. St. Clair Bayfield) and in the grotesque inn scene in the fourth act. She and Mr. Bayfield were in fact responsible for most of the humorous situations, and they made the most of them. Mr. Joan de Lacy undertook the onerous part of the Marquis de Beaumont, the impassioned lover of Josephine; between whom there is in the third act a powerful scene in which the Empress repels his advances. Mr. De Lacy evinced good dramatic qualities and won praise on all hands for his enactment. A special word of commendation is due Mrs. A. Dow-Currier for the admirable manner in which she performed the little she had to do as Madame Vernois. Miss Edith Hays and Miss Mand Vinci appeared to advantage in the rôles of Blanche and Angelique respectively, and also worthy of remark were the Murat of Mr. Ernest Macken, the Marshal Ney of Mr. Arthur Elton, the Admiral Keith of Mr. Albert Goldie and the Grimond of Mr. William Fitchett. Other parts were suitably placed.

With regard to the scenery, it was of a more extensive and a heavier kind than we are accustomed to in Hongkong, and withal it was very pretty. Specially effective was the scene "Garden in the Tuilleries" in which a lively ballet by six young and pretty ladies was introduced. The three tableaux enumerated above were vociferously applauded and deserved it. To Mrs. A. Dow-Currier, chiefly, the credit is due for the fine manner in which the piece was dressed. It remains to be added that the incidental music was appropriately rendered by an orchestra (made up by the band of H.M.S. Ocean and the Portuguese Amateur Orchestra) under the able baton of Mr. H. Lindsay Campbell. The scenery was prepared by Mr. T. W. Wisby.

RATES AND TAXES IN THE EAST.

A paper was laid on the table at a meeting of the Singapore Municipal Commission on the 7th inst. giving the figures for rates and taxes in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Rangoon, and Hongkong. They are as follows:—

CALCUTTA.

General Rate	9½ per cent.	} consolidated Rate of 19½ per cent.
Water Rate	6 per cent.	
Lighting Rate	2 per cent.	
Sewage Rate	2 per cent.	

Taxes and Fees—Tax on professions, trades and calling; on carriages and animals; Fees for registration of carts and hackeries. Scavenging; shed registry fees—fees for licensing stables, bullock sheds and cowsheds; Fees under Licensed Warehouses and Fire Brigade Act of 1893.

BOMBAY.

General Tax	12½ per cent.	} 19½ per cent.
Halalkhor Tax	3 per cent.	
Water Tax	4 per cent.	

Other Taxes:—Wheel tax, octroi duties on grain, flour, wine, beer and spirits, sugar, ghee, timber, firewood; tolls; tobacco duty and liquor licences paid by Government; Licences, dangerous and offensive trades.

MADRAS.

Tax on buildings and land	10 per cent.	} 15½ per cent.
Water Tax	4 per cent.	
Lighting Tax on do	1½ per cent.	

Other Taxes:—Tax on carriages, carts and animals; Tolls on vehicles entering Municipal Limits; Tax on arts, professions, trades and calling; License fees on import of timber and firewood; License fees—offensive trades, &c.

COLOMBO (FROM 1897 REPORT).

Consolidated Rate—11 per cent.
Tax of Rs. 2 on every able-bodied male between the ages of 18 and 55 (Military, Volunteers, Buddhist priests and immigrant Tamil coolies exempted) equal to 2½ per cent.; Tax on carriages, carts and animals; Licences on carriages, boats, etc., for hire; Slaughtering Licences; Hotel and Liquor Licences; Offensive and dangerous trades, viz., sale of opium, poisons, petroleum, dye-houses, soap manufactories, etc.; Taxes on trades and professions.

RANGOON.

General Rate	9 per cent.	} 21 per cent
Water Rate	4 per cent.	
Lighting Rate	1 per cent.	
Scavenging Rate	7 per cent.	

Other Taxes—Carriages and animals, carts, pawnshop licences, licence fees for sale of meat, roadside stalls, offensive and dangerous trades.

HONGKONG.

Assessed Rates—13 per cent.

Hawker's licences in addition to other licences and fees of Singapore Municipality.

SHANGHAI.

Land Tax—½ of 1 per cent. of assessed value brings in an income equal to more than half the income derived from assessments on all buildings.

General Municipal Rates—10 per cent.

Dues on Merchandise: Licence fees, Hotels, liquor shops, stables, carts and waggons, boats, lotteries, etc., opium shops, etc. Water Supply does not belong to the Municipality.

THE NEW U.S. CONSUL FOR HONGKONG.

The following despatch to the *San Francisco Chronicle* is dated Washington, 8th October:—

Edward S. Bragg, Consul-General at Havana, has been transferred to the post of Consul-General at Hongkong, taking the place of William A. Rublee, who has been transferred to the Consulate at Havana.

The change in the Havana Consulate General has been in contemplation for almost three months. It was fully decided that it was necessary to make the change and the only question was where Consul-General Bragg could be placed without substantial loss to himself, for it is difficult to find in the consular service a position paying as well as that of Havana. The official salary for the place is \$5,000 per annum, but there are fees attached, much of which go to the Consul-General, which swell the total compensation to about \$7,000 a year.

Although it is realized that General Bragg has shown a lack of judgment, at least, in allowing to escape from him a rather contemptuous criticism of the Cuban people, in view of the fact that he was not directly responsible for its publication, the President decided to look on his case with a lenient eye.

Early in July, General Bragg wrote a letter to his wife at her home in this country, in which he used this language: "Uncle Sam might as well try to make a whistle of a pig's tail as to try to make something out of the Latin race." The letter was published on July 14. A few days later the Cuban Government asked Mr. Squiers, our Minister to Havana, if the quotation was authentic, intimating that if it were so General Bragg probably had destroyed his usefulness at Havana.

By direction of the State Department Mr. Squiers called on General Bragg for an explanation. He at once admitted the authenticity of the quotation, but held he had a right to write what he pleased in a strictly personal letter to his own family, and without discussing the question with the General, the State Department decided that a change must be made and set about to find another place for General Bragg. About two weeks ago this was found through the willingness of United States Consul-General William A. Rublee at Hongkong, China, to change his post for that at Havana. The delay in making the announcement of the change has been caused by the necessity of arranging the details of the transfer. It is understood now that these have been perfected and that the change will take place as soon as Rublee can reach Havana. Mr. Rublee's post at Hongkong is salaried at \$5,000 per annum and his notarial fees, to all of which he is entitled, amounting last year to \$1,047, so that General Bragg probably will not lose very much by the change.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR JAMES MACKAY.

The following is the report of an article on an interview with Sir James Mackay, which was published in the *San Francisco Chronicle* of the 10th October:—

Sir James Mackay does not entirely agree with General Thaddeus S. Sharretts in the latter's statements respecting the difficulties he encountered in his efforts to protect American commercial interests in the revision of the Chinese tariff. Sir James Mackay arrived on the steamer *Coptic* yesterday from China, where for a number of months past, as the diplomatic representative of Great Britain, he looked after the protection of Britain's trade interests in the framing of China's new tariff. Incidentally he negotiated a new British commercial treaty with China, which has been formally signed and is to become effective one year from next January. He is now on his way back to England after spending nearly a year in the Orient, and while passing through the United States he is apparently taking advantage of his visit to throw discredit on the work accomplished by General Sharretts, the American tariff commissioner. But Sir James Mackay does not care to assume any responsibility for the belittling of Sharretts's service in the tariff readjustment, for while he had many things to say yesterday at the Palace Hotel in contradiction of statements made by Sharretts upon the latter's return from China a few weeks ago, he was very much disinclined to be quoted on the matter.

When General Sharretts arrived here last month he told how the British commissioner had attempted to deprive him of a voice in the framing of the new tariff, how all the other thirteen commissioners voted almost as a unit in opposition to his own vote where American interests were under consideration, and how, single-handed, he finally accomplished a generous recognition of American interests whereby the most important American export commodities were admitted on terms that promise much for the growth and development of American trade in China. Sir James Mackay would have it appear that this is all false. Great Britain made no attempt nor endeavored to exercise any influence to prevent the participation of the United States in the conference over the Tariff revision. The British diplomat would like it understood that he was instrumental in bringing about the Council of all Powers; that the meetings of the commissioners were specially free from bickerings and disputes; that at no time was a vote of the commissioners taken on any proposition whatever; and that under the provisions of the protocol the revision of the tariff was simply a matter of book-keeping and calculation. All the meetings of the commissioners were held in the office of Sir James Mackay in Shanghai, and Sir James Mackay presided over the deliberations of every meeting.

"I read the interviews with General Sharretts that were published upon his arrival here," said the British statesman, "and to express it mildly, I think there must be some mistake about the whole business. I do not desire to become involved in any controversy with General Sharretts, so I do not care to say anything more. I was on the most friendly terms with him in Shanghai. When he left Shanghai he left me his powers, and I was able to do him a good service, after which I forwarded his powers to him. I am accordingly at a loss to understand why he should say anything calculated to promote feelings of discord between Great Britain and the United States."

When General Sharretts arrived here he told how he had prevented the signature by China of the new commercial treaty negotiated by Sir James Mackay. This treaty provided, among other things, the abolition of *lekin* tax, which is a tax imposed on goods, imported and domestic, moving up the waterways of China. The *lekin* tax is largely a "squeeze" designed for the benefit of the Chinese officials more than for the benefit of the Chinese Government, and has done much to stifle trade with the interior markets of the Empire. Great Britain proposed in its treaty, in lieu of the *lekin* charges, a surtax on imports that would raise the import duty from 5 per cent. as provided in the protocol, to 10 per cent. Sharretts was opposed to this for the reason

that such a high duty would have the result of practically excluding many American commodities from the Chinese markets, and he made a hurried trip to Nanking on the United States steamer *Monterey*, where he persuaded the Viceroy of Nanking into promising that he would not consent to the signing of the British treaty until he was assured that it was acceptable to the United States.

When questioned about this matter, Sir James Mackay said: "I noticed that General Sharretts was quoted on this matter in an interview published here 13th September. The British treaty was signed by the Chinese authorities 5th September, and it will become effective 1st January, 1904. I do not know what authority General Sharretts had to oppose the signing of the treaty or what promises were made to him by the Viceroy of Nanking, but the Viceroy certainly memorialised the Throne to sign the treaty, and the treaty was signed."

SAUNTERING IN JAPAN.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Tokyo, 20th October.

A DAY'S VISIT ALONG THE INLAND SEA.

It is not the fortune of the average tourist to be chased by a Japanese policeman, but our party passed through that experience at Onomichi, and it will be cherished among the diverting memories of this land. Continuous acquaintance with native inns for a month or longer had puffed us with notions that we knew the run of charges. In our collective wisdom also we had adopted the maxim common in the East that in minor money-dealings at least natives appear so often absurdly grasping that the best course for a foreigner is to pass over or throw down so much money as seems to him right and walk off, leaving the native to chew upon it. The morsel very often proves satisfying. So when the innkeeper of the Hamakiri, where we had not fared nearly so well as at many other places, presented a bill fifty per cent. higher than we had received at the least inexpensive inns elsewhere, we talked at him in tones that he understood if the words were meaningless, flung on the floor the money we were willing to pay, when he had refused to accept that sum from our hands, and strode off with our heads upturned. He had forbidden the jinrickisha-men whom he had summoned to let down their shafts for us, and we had to lug our traps a block or so before we could find others.

Arriving at a point on the water front opposite which lay a steamer that makes a daily run among the islands of the Inland Sea, we had put out from shore in a tender, and had nearly reached the steamer, when loud shouting attracted the coolie who was prodding us. Heedless of our protests and imprecations, he swung the tender around and took a back course. Then for the first time we saw why we might to as little purpose have expended our temper on the fishes as on him. He had responded to the voice of the law. On the bank stood the innkeeper, and with him a policeman, in white uniform, one hand resting on the hilt of his sword, and the other proudly over his heart. Thus fortified, the innkeeper had no use for soft words. The flood of his wrath poured in our direction, and then in that of the officer, a rapidly gathering crowd closing in around us, as if bound to do its part to prevent escape, until, wearied of being publicly pilloried as fugitives from justice, and fearful lest the steamer might lose patience and start off, one of us passed over to the officer a slip of paper, on which was written "Do you speak English?" The officer inspected the paper upright, sideways and upside down, drawing in his breath meanwhile through his teeth, a native demonstration of perplexed thought. After a moment he said something, whereupon one of the crowd grabbed our slip of paper, darted along the bank, and through a cross street.

Did the officer suppose our inquiring slip a confession of crime? Had his fleet messenger spied off for the Black Maria? We had read that in Japanese gaols the cleanly habit that distinguishes this people is reversed, that filth and creeping things infest the cells, that bail is practically impossible, *habeas corpus* unknown, *incommunicado* the rigid rule, and the courts killing slow. If consular or legation appeal were denied us, our offence being purely of a

domestic nature, we could see no fun in the prospect, even for our friends at home.

During this ordeal, the steamer snorted in the offing, eager to get away. If we missed it, the Inland Sea trip would be lost, for one may start from Onomichi only early in the morning, and rather than wait over a day in a town in which we had become notorious, and where possibly no inn would now put us up, we would be forced to content ourselves with viewing the Inland Sea as land tourists usually do in glimpses to be had from the railroad. As we stood there fretting, the officer's messenger returned. Three jinrickishas arrived at the same time, two of them bearing each a functionary in uniform, and the third a man in civilian dress, to whom the others deferred, presumably the Mayor. This personage had our slip in his hands. He had rummaged the plain script in which it was written, but had been stalled at "Do you," the remainder of his line being filled out with dashes. We wrote "speak English" in place of the dashes, and passed the paper again to him. He retired for consultation with the gentlemen in uniform, and we could hear their laboured breathing as they toiled through a pocket dictionary for a translation. In ten minutes or so the civilian held out the paper in our direction. On it he had written in very good script "I do not."

FREED ACCORDING TO REGULATION.

Meanwhile we had heard the rattle of chains on the steamer, as her anchor came aboard, and could see the crew loosing the buoy-cables; and the crowd of spectators seemed to comprise the entire town. The original officer at 1st made a decisive move. Reaching so far inside his clothing that he must have had a pocket plastered to his skin, he produced a book. Turning the leaves slowly he found a page on which were Japanese characters, and alongside them these words: "As I cannot speak English, I will ask you to read the regulation." We nodded and tugged at his sleeve, as we watched our steamer swinging around for action. As slowly as before he found another page, and pointed us to the following: "If you do not obey what I ask you, I shall be compelled to subject you to process of law."

We had been learning rapidly all this time that the law in Japan is a serious matter, but now, relieved to find that we were not to be detained, and determined to give no present cause for landing in gaol, we decided to pay the innkeeper what he asked and rely for satisfaction on expressing our opinion of him in English justifiably defiled. The tender then bore us away from a jeering crowd, and we entered the steamer through a freight-slide as she was in motion.

At Miyajima, where a *torii* built out in the sea marks the approach to a temple, we encountered the Japan head, an adjunct that never rests on the shoulders of a native but is peculiar to foreigners. The doctors classify it alone, because while it appears to be related to the nerves it does not come from 'business worry' or from a liver gone wrong. The victim now in evidence looked as if nothing good had ever passed him untouched. He said good things had always come his way in Japan and his affairs prospered. Apparently language does not permit either adequate diagnosis or description; but among the symptoms is a rasping sensation, as if the brain had been pierced with twine, kept always dry and rough, one strand reaching between the ears, the other from the eyes to the back wall of the skull. They cross at the centre. When the forces within become active, they feel like teams of young demons, matched against each other at the four ends of the twine for a sort of compound tug of war. As their play becomes excited and the strands work back and forth over each other in the centre of the brain, the person whose head furnishes the arena for this sport thinks the world is going frantic, and wishes he were well out of it. No acute delusions attend the trouble, and when the demons grow tired and lay by, a victim may feel as well as ever; but torment may almost always be expected at night, driving off sleep. Nearly every case of suicide by a foreigner in Japan may be traced to this cause, and in every instance so traced the affairs of the victim have been found to be in good shape, and his circumstances ordinarily happy.

Our acquaintance was trying the walk cure, and interesting himself in the life of this island, where no one has ever been born or died, and where pilgrims every season flock in thousands to visit the hill shrines and to prostrate themselves at a temple on the distant mountain top, in front of the sacred fire that has burned there continuously for 1200 years. Tamed deer were the companions of his rambles, and he had studied the life of the wood-carvers, who compose nine-tenths of the inhabitants, and who sit in their shops, disdaining sales except at topside prices, and contrive to look well-fed and serene, although no one ever appears to buy anything of them. The bothersome demons still remained with him, however, and when we saw him he said he had been forced to subscribe to the trade in which foreign residents commonly indulge concerning the effect of the climate, no king happens to foreigners in the East without lugging in the climate—and to conclude that he could again become comfortably only by a vacation in a hemisphere fatal to that kind of demon.

PR MARY SCHOOL RAILWAY NOTIONS.

It is easy to reach the mainland from the island and then to resume rail travel, for no train is too important to stop at a station convenient to this lovely resort. When we arrived the afternoon had well advanced. The station men were holding discourse with a peasant from the rice-lands a few miles back. He had come to the station soon after dawn, and enquired the price of a ticket to Hiroshima, the metropolis of that section, about three-quarters of an hour distant. Informed that a ticket third class by which he wished to travel, would cost him 18 sen (nine cents gold), he withdrew to a bench in the waiting room, curled his feet under himself, and unwrapped his breakfast. After a train or two had passed toward Hiroshima, he again appeared at the ticket-window, with his original enquiry. The fare being unchanged, he returned to the bench, and viewed his surroundings diffidently. In the early afternoon he went through the same performance, and had just made his fourth enquiry when we arrived. The station men were at that moment wrestling with the operations of his mind, for he had waited nine of ten hours without moving further toward his destination than the ticket-window. They learned from him that he knew a few things if he did come from the country: that they asked too much for a ticket; and as he had rather wait all day than pay more than he thought fair, he proposed to sit there until they found that they had a lot of tickets left over, when he expected to buy one for about ten sen, a sum that he was at the moment offering to close a deal.

One train which came in while we waited brought a native in a state of high excitement over the loss of his *getas*, the woolen clogs of common wear which are easily slipped from the feet by disengaging the large toes from overlying thongs. Natives habitually leave *getas* outside the doorways. Following this custom the passenger now arriving had politely lifted his feet free on entering the car, some stations away, leaving his *getas* on the station platform, where naturally he expected to find them when again he should step outdoors. They were not there and he assailed the station master at Miyajima with responsibility for their loss. That worthy scoffed back at him in language studiously exasperating and the passenger went off threatening to have the law on somebody for the robbery. His fellow passengers had intently listened to his exchanges with the station master, with their noses flattened against the car windows. White lines are painted across all windows in third-class cars as a check upon the impulse of occupants to thrust their heads through them. Window glass is an article with which the people are not familiar in daily life, and since passengers commonly supposed are sashes to be merely spaces for air, the bill for the glazing was one of the large petty items in the monthly accounts for all the companies, until the white line was invented.

FIFTEEN FOOT TAIL-FEATHERS.

A sign reading "Restaurant Shop, European Nourishing Cakes," enticed us to a stroll into the village until train time. On the way to the place of chief attraction, one of our party, who takes photographs and is a disciple of Malthus in respect to others of that calling,

was pleased to see, projecting from a doorway in large letters, the words "Photographer Executed," and across the way the place of a "Headcutter" wherein the chief was distinguished by a long white crown, of approved nightshirt pattern, his assistant being atired only in a worn G-string. The executed photographer had left in a showcase a picture of a rooster on a crossbar as high as the ordinary native-house. This perch had been chosen to exhibit the tail of the bird, which hung to the ground. We learned that this was a photograph taken in the village, and were directed through several lane-like streets to the house of the owner. He pointed out this treasure to us, in a cage nailed against the side of the house, where with the descending sun it had been put away to roost, its precious tail gathered in a roll and fastened in a bag. As darkness had not yet come the owner willingly took the bird, about the size of a Wyandotte, from the cage, and placing it on the ground, removed the bag, loosened the roll, and let his pet go clucking about the yard.

When trailing at its full length the tail looked as long as the owner of the bird declared it to be, fifteen feet. There were not more than half a dozen feathers of the extreme length, but quite a bunch trailed a yard or more, all of which, the owner said, would eventually match the largest. A fringe of soft body feathers clustered around the roots of the tail, but there was no indication in this bird that the body fringe would develop into a skirt, as is said to occur at Tosa, on the island of Shikoku, where the long-tailed fowl was first developed and where specialists yet devote their time to breeding it. In that section the bird sits all day on a flat, narrow perch, being taken out only once in two days and allowed to walk about for half an hour, a man holding the tail to prevent its becoming torn or soiled. When washed, once or twice a month, only warm water is used, and after that operation the bird is taken to a roof, or some other high place, where a man holds the tail until it dries. In moving one of the birds any long distance, the breeder places it in a box about six inches square and nearly five feet long, with a grating for air at the body end, and a division to protect the tail, which is twisted as little as may be.

The bird before us had no such hothouse care or treatment. Its owner said that he gave it as much outing as an ordinary fowl, taking care only to keep it where other cocks might not molest it. It looked sturdy and active, and in good physical trim. Its cage was high and narrow, much after the regulation pattern for such fowls. The bottom rested on the porch of the house. Around the sides was drawn a close curtain, leaving the top open for light and air. A piece of bamboo was stretched a little below the perch for the support of the tail. The affection between owner and bird was thoroughly mutual. Not only would the bird respond at the call of its name, but it had strong fondness for the house, where it moved about like one of the family, and clucked for notice as though accustomed to petting much of the time and unwilling to let inattention pass without protest.

AME.

In the restaurant shop signs adorned the walls to which the proprietor invited our notice, in token presumably that he was ready for foreign trade. One of them advertised "most finest French koniak," another dwelt on the virtues of *ame*, a translucent paste so unlike the usual native confection that the foreign palate is at once attracted to the choicer varieties of it. It is to be met in many forms, from the consistency of syrup to that of juba. A Japanese hostess presses upon her caller at parting a dainty package of it, wrapped in decorated rice paper and tied with bright ribbons. The kind here placarded itself as specially beneficial to "patients of lung and indigestion, the effect much excellent; visitors should take some home as one of Japanese present of sweet." It suited us to try it on the spot, and the attendants served it on trays carved with scenes in the templed island from which we had come. Even a dish so choice as *ame* may not be eaten without the accompaniment of tea; and since the appetite for that beverage grows like the toper's, we had occasion to refill the pot once when none of the grown attendants chanced to be near.

Their absence cost us nothing, however, for a toddler whose head barely reached the top of the foreign table at which we sat, and who had been devouring us in wide-eyed wonder since our arrival, instantly noticed our need, and with demeanour as grave and important as if the responsibility of the establishment rested upon her, took the teapot from us, and presently returned, its extra weight of fluid making him gait unsuited. With all the strength she could muster in both arms, she tendered the pot to us. Upon our giving her a square of *ame*, she moved gravely back from the table, lowered her hands to her knees, uttered a solemn *drigato* (thanks) and bowed twice profoundly.

A RAINY FINISH.

Rain surprised the village while we lingered, and as we looked out upon the street the dampness had produced a crop of animated mushrooms. At least so appeared those caught outside, under the cover of the umbrellas of yellow oiled paper, which kept from view everything except the high clogs and bare legs of their carriers. Our restaurant shop man brought forward for each of us one of these shields against the downpour, and they not only kept off the wet but so filtered the gathering gloom that we felt on our way to the station, despite our soaking shoes, as though the sun were shining.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 18th November.

The foreign Consuls called at the residence of the late Viceroy Tao Mu last Saturday.

H.E. TAO MU'S DOCTORS.

All over China the Chinese refuse to believe in foreign medicines; they say that the climate and their manner of living are so different from those of foreigners that the foreign medicine is too strong and does not suit their weak stomachs; it might do more harm than good. So, as a rule, whenever a foreign doctor is called in to attend to the sick, Chinese medicine is taken instead; the foreign doctor is told that the patient has taken his medicine when it has been thrown away. It is said that while the late Viceroy Tao Mu was under the medical treatment of a foreign doctor he had also, at the instigation of his attendants, three Chinese doctors to attend to him, who in the absence of the foreign doctor had prescribed for his patient forty lizard's tails and other rubbish to take—which accelerated his death.

THE USING OF THE FLOATING POPULATION.

In some places along the river-front there are numerous matchsheds in which the boat population live for years. The landmen generally despise, ill-treat, and squeeze them, and if they have no money or friends to protect them, they would not go into the city to live. As the government is looking for more places in which to establish English schools the Acting Prefect Kung has summoned before him the occupants of over two hundred matchsheds and required them to shift to other places. For a matchshed of large size the government proposes to pay the occupant 35 taels, for one of middling size 20 taels, and for smaller 10 taels. The boat people, however, refuse because they have not sufficient time to look for other places.

EXECUTED BY STRANGULATION.

On Sunday there was an execution by strangulation on one of the jetties near the I. M. Customs. The culprit, of about 26 years of age, who had confessed to the crime of attacking and robbing a rice-shop in Tak Hing Street, and wounding two braves, was carried in a basket to the place of execution among a large crowd of people, and there put in one of the upright wooden cages invented by the late Li Hung-chang. He was strangled with thin ropes of about the size of the small finger and killed in a few seconds, his body being left there for two or three days.

A Shanghai native paper states that the condition of the surrounding districts of Chenzu has become improved as the Boxers have made themselves less obnoxious to the people. Still arson and murder are committed, although not so numerous; in consequence Viceroy Chun has ordered that the Militia system be instituted at places where Boxers are present.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 18th November.

THE OPIUM TROUBLE.

A letter signed by twenty-four Chinese hong was sent to Mr. Richardson, head of Messrs. Bradley & Co., thanking him for the trouble taken on their behalf with regard to the abolition of the Kwong Hing Co.'s opium tax. Since the office of the latter company is still open, the opium merchants have also petitioned Mr. Richardson to get the Taotai to issue a proclamation to the effect that opium will in future not be subject to any more taxes and that the Chinese may resume the importation of the drug themselves.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

H.M.S. *Algerine* arrived here a few days ago from Amoy. Speculations as to her intentions in coming here were very rife. Her arrival seems, with some reason, to be connected with the opium difficulty. An attempt is still made to levy the tax at Chiayangchow, a large Hakka district.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.

A well-arranged smoking concert was given by the shipping fraternity and H.M.S. *Algerine* in the Kialat Club on Saturday last at 9 p.m. The Club's premises were nicely decorated for the occasion, and no pains or trouble were spared to make the evening a success, which, in the end, it proved to be, to the great satisfaction of all concerned. In answer to the invitations issued nearly all Swatow turned out. The concert commenced at about 9 o'clock, and, thanks to the splendid management of the chairman, Capt. Roland Nugent, R.N., of H.M.S. *Algerine*, it went through without the slightest hitch. Judging by the great merriment that prevailed everyone present must have enjoyed himself immensely. The recitation of a "Band of Hope Meeting" by Mr. Watson-Paul, author of *Longshore Romance*, provoked great laughter. Everyone was encored, particularly Messrs. Drake and King, who were recalled several times. The sword dance by Capt. W. Young, to the great regret of many, unfortunately did not come off. The string band of H.M.S. *Algerine* was in attendance. Mr. Lewis greatly pleased the company by his violin solos. In the course of the evening a presentation of a pretty pewter mug, engraved "H.M.S. *Algerine*," was made by Mr. King, on behalf of the mercantile marine, to Commander Roland Nugent. Mr. King, who, by the by, is a son of Erin, made a few humorous remarks in presenting the mug to Commander Nugent, who made an equally witty reply. The company dispersed long after the midnight bells had chimed.

FOOCHOW.

The following items are from the *Foochow Echo* of the 8th inst.:

H. M. cruiser *Algerine* arrived at Pagoda Anchorage on the 3rd instant and will probably stay until the 11th instant.

Monday, the 3rd inst., being the anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan, was given over to rejoicing by His Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects in Foochow as elsewhere. During the morning of that day the Chinese officials were hospitably entertained at the Japanese Consulate. The house and grounds were tastefully decorated and daylight fireworks were exhibited. A reception was held by Mr. and Mrs. Teshima at 9 o'clock which was very largely attended, those assembled including the various Consuls, the captain and officers of H.M.S. *Algerine* and the captain and officers of H.I.M.'s *Chihaya*, who came up to Foochow after celebrating the occasion with due honours on board the cruiser at Pagoda. The Consulate grounds were bright with effective adornments of multicoloured lanterns. A brilliant display of fireworks entertained the guests; a special feature remarked was the crest of the Mikado in vivid and rapidly varying colourings. The band, lent for the occasion by H.E. the Viceroy, played selections and performed for the dance programme. Refreshments were provided on a lavish scale, a sumptuous supper was served in three rooms soon after eleven, and while it was in progress the guests were enlivened by the strains of the various national anthems, rendered by the Chinese band. The

hospitable efforts of His Imperial Majesty's Consul and Mrs. Teshima were rewarded by an unparalleled success, and they were good enough to continue their kindness on the following day when all the Japanese residents were received at the Consulate. On Thursday, the 6th inst., the captain and officers of H. I. J. M. *Chihaya* returned the civilities shown them in Foochow. An "At Home" was held on board the cruiser and many friends and visitors were most kindly entertained.

A cricket match was played on the 7th between H. M. S. *Algerine* and the Foochow C. C. Owing to the lateness of the hour of commencing there was only time for one innings for each side. Foochow was victorious, with a score of 150 against the 111 made by the cruiser's team. The day was fine and the play was closely watched and much enjoyed by a number of spectators.

At the Foochow Gun Club's monthly Cup competition Mr. Oswald won with a score of 18. Mr. Skene Knox was only three behind, and at one time looked like pressing the winner hard.

The play of the tennis tournament arranged to commence this week has been somewhat delayed owing in the first place to heavy rain and secondly to the arrival of H. M. S. *Algerine* and the consequent cricket match on Thursday. No matches in the mixed doubles have yet been played, but in the men's doubles Messrs. Gracy and Koralsky beat Messrs. Moss and Martzinkovich, while Mr. Richards and Dr. Daveport were put out by Mr. Schlee and Rev. Simester, and Messrs. Macvicar and Ardron by Messrs. Odell and Wallace.

WEIHAIWEI.

Weihaiwei, 8th November.

Up till the present, there has been only one club in Weihaiwei, and that the United Service Club on the island, so that any member living on the mainland did not get many opportunities of availing himself of his privileges of membership; but this has at last been remedied: our chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Brown, who is doubtless still remembered in Chefoo, together with one or two others, took the matter in hand, and after a lot of hard work the Weihaiwei Club was opened at "No. One," the Band, on Thursday last. The Commissioner has accepted the Presidency and Mr. Brown has taken on the duties of Hon. Secretary. A remarkable thing about the new club is the new idea of having one room specially reserved for the ladies. On the occasion of the opening the ladies held a reception in their room, which was a great success.

All sorts of rumours have been flying about during the week, with regard to trouble in the North or the South, nobody seems quite certain where, and that is said to be the reason for H. M. S. *Amphitrite* and *Glory* having come back, the former the day before yesterday and the latter yesterday; the Admiral is also expected shortly. It certainly is very remarkable that the ships should come back here so soon after leaving for good this winter.

The *Argonaut* is expected to leave in a day or two, and other ships are said to be coming from the South. H. I. M. S. *Marco Polo* came in yesterday morning and saluted the ships lying in harbour. H. M. S. *Argonaut* returned the salute.

Hunting is now in full swing; the officers of the Chinese Regiment have been out with the hounds several times already, and have had some very good runs indeed, but as yet no kills have resulted.

The King's birthday is to be celebrated in this Dependency on the 10th inst., when there will be a parade of the Chinese Regiment in the morning and a reception at Government House in the afternoon.—*Chefoo Express*.

Writing of the (Hengchow affair, the *Japan Mail* says:—Possibly we are adopting the most efficient method of securing the lives and properties of British subjects when we demand *vis* naval demonstrations, the execution of Chinese officials who are suspected of failure to utilise fully their resources of protection. Nothing of the kind is done anywhere else, however, and there can be no mistake about the resentment it must create among the Chinese. Is there no possibility of organising some kind of mixed tribunal for the trial of such cases?

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 18th November.

SIR,—May I presume to address you on the above, which is perhaps the most important subject that can be submitted for public discussion at the present moment? The recent sudden curtailment of our water-supply has, it is needless to say, caused much inconvenience amongst the poorer classes of the community, both Europeans and Chinese. And, strange as it may seem, although the reservoirs appear to be almost full, in spite of the Water Authority's announcement "that the mains below the level of Caine Road would be open daily from 6 to 10 o'clock a.m.," very many streets in Chinatown are not able to procure a drop of water through their house service. Many having to pay for water, the quality of which is always unreliable, are already beginning to feel the pinch of this extra charge on their monthly salaries very severely. Houses in the Western District have even had their entire supply stopped, and now their tenants have to obtain water from the street hydrants as their only source. It will be at once seen that such a sudden change, with the increased cost of living, has caused considerable immediate distress amongst the inhabitants.

It may not be generally known that at the time the present Water Bill was before the Legislative Council, during the third reading in August last, there was a feeling of great uneasiness amongst the Chinese on account of the hardship which it was foreseen would necessarily result. When the Bill passed into law, to occupiers of tenement houses it meant that all such houses would have to rely entirely on the street hydrants for their supply. In consequence of all this Messrs. Fung Wa Chiu and Ahmet Ramjahn were deputed by the Chinese Commercial Union to instruct Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master and Dr. Ho Kai to draw up a petition to be forwarded to the Secretary of State praying for the introduction into the Colony of the Rider-main system as recommended by Mr. Chadwick in his report on the sanitary condition of Hongkong in April last. This petition, bearing the signatures of nearly ten thousand Chinese, was duly forwarded to England. And it would now appear that a telegram has lately been received in reference to this petition by H. E. the Governor, who in turn has requested the Chinese representatives in the Legislative Council to ascertain from the petitioners how it is proposed to defray the cost of this new system. At the meeting of the Chinese Commercial Union held on Tuesday last, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai proposed that the sum of \$30 be contributed by each Chinese tenement-house towards the estimated outlay of introducing this Rider-main system. The hon. gentleman further estimated that as there were about 6,000 Chinese tenement-houses the sum raised would represent about \$500,000. To this Mr. Ahmet Ramjahn dissented and suggested as the fairest method that all houses should contribute *pro-rata* on their assessment value, in which case six months' taxes extra would cover the whole outlay. At a subsequent meeting held on Friday last this proposition was adopted unanimously.

For the information of the public it may be as well to explain that by the use of this Rider-main system it is claimed that every house in the Colony would be equally supplied with water, as distribution would be much more general and waste almost an impossibility. European houses, particularly those supplied through meters, would find, especially in the direction of economy, that this new system has every advantage in its favour. It is therefore to be hoped it may soon become an accomplished fact.

Great credit is due to Messrs. Fung Wa Chiu, Ahmet Ramjahn, Lau Chupak and Chun King-yu for their untiring exertions in prosecuting a matter of such great public importance.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 20th November.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to a letter by "Pro Bono Publico" published in your issue of to-day anent the water supply of this Colony. In this letter one sentence occurs, to which I must take exception. It runs as follows:—"The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai proposed that the sum of \$30 be contributed by each Chinese tenement-house towards the estimated outlay of introducing this Rider-main system." As a matter of fact, I did not make such a proposal, and I only made use of the figures to show about how much each Chinese tenement-house would have to contribute towards the total cost, which was estimated at about half a million dollars, equal contribution from every such house being assumed. I attended the meeting at the special invitation of the Chairman for the purpose of explaining matters to the gathering of Chinese property-owners, and as I was not an owner or holder of Chinese tenement-houses, I had no status to submit such a resolution to the meeting, and in fact did not do so.—Yours, etc.,

HO KAI.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

The meeting of shareholders in the above Company which was adjourned from 18th August last was resumed at the City Hall on the 18th inst. for the purpose of the taking of the poll ordered at the earlier meeting. Mr. D. E. Brown (Chairman) presided, and the others present were Messrs. N. A. Siebs, J. S. Van Buren, (Hon.) C. W. Dickson, G. H. Medhurst, E. Goetz, C. Michelan, J. H. Lewis, (Hon.) R. Shewan, W. B. Dixon (Chief Manager), G. A. Caldwell (Acting Secretary), G. C. Anderson, A. F. Arculli, J. D. Auld, B. J. Birlow, A. Becker, H. F. Carmichael, Chua Tong, T. Clark, E. E. Elias, E. I. Ellis, I. E. Ellis, H. M. S. H. Esmail, J. A. Fredericks, C. W. Georg, J. M. Gomes, A. R. Gubbay, D. S. Gubbay, D. Haskell, J. Hastings, E. A. Hewett, E. H. Hinds, Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, E. Howard, J. H. Jessen, E. S. Joseph, S. A. Joseph, E. J. Judah, F. Kine, Lam Kin Fan, Lau Chu Pak, J. J. Leiria, Lo Cheung Shin, D. Macdonald, I. P. Madar, J. R. Michael, M. Michael, M. H. Michael, S. H. Michael, S. J. Michael, R. Mitchell, R. H. B. Mitchell, E. J. Moses, C. A. Meyer, A. P. Marty, W. Parlane, G. W. C. Pemberton, J. C. Peter, P. C. Potts, W. H. Purcell, W. E. Pucher, T. H. Reid, J. C. dos Remedios, C. W. Richards, C. H. Rogge, C. H. Ross, K. McK. Ross, Capt. T. Rowan, M. S. Sassoon, A. Sharp, (Hon.) C. S. Sharp, A. H. M. da Silva, E. A. Snowin, C. H. Thompson, R. Unsworth, W. M. Watson, W. H. Wickham, W. G. Winburn, P. Witkowski, H. C. Wilcox, and Capt. J. Young.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the ACTING SECRETARY,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—It is so well within your recollection that at the ordinary half-yearly meeting of this Company, held on 18th August last, a poll was demanded on Mr. Michael's amendment and fixed for this date, that beyond making a few remarks with regard to the procedure to be adopted at this meeting, I do not propose to take up your time. But there is one point that I may refer to now as it is appurtenant to the question before us, and that is the reason for holding this meeting at such a long interval after the original one. The interval of three months was settled solely by the advice and suggestion of the Company's solicitors, and was not at all, as seems to be the impression amongst some shareholders, an idea originated by any of the directors themselves. It will be necessary to appoint two scrutineers, and then I suggest that we proceed to poll, and as there must be many shareholders present who are anxious to return to business, I propose, with your consent, after the votes have been recorded, to adjourn this meeting until 2.15 p.m. to-day; in the interval the scrutineers will be able to arrive at the result of the poll. (Hear, hear) I would mention that it is important that shareholders attend the declaration of the poll, for the reason that if the amendment be carried it will then be my duty to put before you

the original resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts as amended and call for a show of hands. Should the amendment be lost, it will then devolve upon me to place the original resolution before the meeting for the adoption of the report and accounts as presented by the directors.

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, Messrs. E. H. Hinds and J. E. Michael were elected scrutineers, and the meeting thereafter adjourned until 2.15 p.m.

When a resumption was made at the time stated, the following additional shareholders were present:—Messrs. J. Aaron, A. Ahmed, A. K. E. Arculli, O. E. Arculli, M. E. Asger, D. Benjamin, J. Benjamin, Chan Tak Shung, Chan Tsz Ching, V. Curreen, A. Dyer, R. M. Ezekiel, E. Ezra, Fong Tsz Chit, Fung Mak Heung, A. S. Gubbay, J. Gregory, Han Chuck Tin, Hung Yin Nam, M. A. Joseph, S. Juman, Kwok Pin Che, Leung Kam Hung, Leung Man Pin, Leung Pik Shan, Leung Tit Shan, Li Oi Ting, Li Sui Sang, A. H. M. da Silva, Li Yik Sun, Lo Cheang Ip, S. E. Moses, H. M. H. Nemaze, Pan Chee Ting, E. B. Raymond, A. Rodger, Wong Lin Tai, Wong Man Hon, Wong Tao, Wong U Tin, &c.

The CHAIRMAN announced the result of the poll to be as follows:—For the amendment, 2,985; against, 554; majority, 2,431. (Loud applause.)

Continuing, the CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, I now declare the amendment carried—(renewed applause)—and move that the report and accounts be adopted, with the amendment just carried, that the amount written off the value of the Dock establishment be reduced to \$169,437.76, and that the bonus to shareholders be increased 4 per cent., or \$100,000, making, with a dividend of 10 per cent., or \$5 per share, 14 per cent., or \$7 per share in all.

Mr. PARLANE seconded, and the resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. Thank you for your attendance.

NEW STEAMERS LAUNCHED.

Two very interesting functions, which bear practical testimony to the increasing importance of the Colony as a shipbuilding centre, took place on the 17th inst., when two steamers, which have been constructed at Samshupo, were successfully launched.

At the invitation of the contractor, Mr. H. Carmichael, a number of guests, British and Chinese, assembled in the yard of Mr. Kwong Fuk Cheong, the builder, to witness the launchings. The vessels were gracefully christened by Mrs. Carmichael, and glided easily down the ways and entered the water amid the applause of the Europeans and the shouts and crackers of the many Chinese.

The first vessel to be named was the *A. M. Bisbee*, and she promises when completed to be a very handsome little craft. The boat was built for the Shanghai Pilots' Association, and is named after the late well-known harbour master of that port. The *A. M. Bisbee* is 140 feet long by 24 feet beam, with a moulded depth of 13 feet, and a tonnage roughly of 500. The engines are compound surface condensing, 15 and 31, with a stroke of 21 inches. The boilers are 9 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 10 feet long, and were built under the supervision of Lloyds, Glasgow. She is built of teak and is specially fitted with a patent steam-winch for hoisting boats, and Hall's patent anchors.

Captain Hjonsbery was present on behalf of the Shanghai Pilots' Association; but it fell to the lot of Mr. A. Sinclair, superintendent engineer of Indo China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., to express the gratitude of the Association to Mr. Carmichael for the successful result of his work up to the present stage. Mr. Sinclair said that, as far as he was aware, the Shanghai Pilots would be the first in the East to own conjointly a steam pilot-boat, and the *A. M. Bisbee* was built as a sea-going boat and would enable the pilots to cruise a considerable distance from the mouths of the Whangpoo and the Yangtze rivers to meet incoming steamers, as at present in their small sailing vessels with very limited accommodation they were unable to go and to remain far out. He complimented Mr. Carmichael on

his work and felt quite sure that when the pilots saw their new steamer they would feel very proud of it, and would appreciate the handsome accommodation it would afford them.

The second steamer launched was named the *Sau Cheung*, which has been constructed for the Heung Kong Steamboat Co., Ltd., of Connaught Road Central. This is a much larger vessel than the pilot-boat, being built for the Hongkong-Canton passenger trade. It is interesting to note, as the secretary was very proud to state, that it is the largest boat built in Hongkong by Chinese, under English supervision, for a Chinese company. The *Sau Cheung* is 200 ft. long, 33 ft. beam, 10 ft. deep, and is of about 1,500 tons. When finished five weeks hence, she will possess ample passenger accommodation. She is fitted with twin-screw engines, with cylinders 14 ft. by 28 ft. and two boilers, 9 ft. by 10 ft.

After the vessels had entered the water, the party adjourned to the workshop, a section of which had been set apart for refreshments. Numerous toasts were proposed, wishing prosperity to the two boats, their contractor, builder and owners. Mrs. Carmichael was made the happy recipient of a very handsome gold watch and bangle, presented to her by Mr. Kwok Yik-ting, the secretary of the Heung Kong Steamboat Co., Ltd.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 17th November.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE
(PUISNE JUDGE.)

SEQUEL TO A PLAGUE CASE.

Tam Ho sued the Man Fung Tai firm for \$120 of rent in respect of the premises 132, Second Street. Mr. E. J. Grist of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. Hastings of Messrs. Deacon & Hastings, solicitors, for the defendants.

Lai Woo, rent-collector for the plaintiff said the defendant firm owed \$120 to the plaintiff in respect of rent for the premises 132, Second Street, from 5th July till 1st October at \$40 a month.

Cross-examined—Defendants left the premises on 18th August. They were not turned out by the Sanitary Board because of a case of plague occurring there, but the house was whitewashed and fumigated. There was no notice put up disallowing the defendants from entering the house. It was the case that on 13th October plaintiff had claimed only \$88 for rent whereas the claim was now \$120; the extra month was in lieu of notice. The house was not nailed up by the Sanitary Board.

Tam Ho, lessee of 132, Second Street deposed that the workmen of the Sanitary Board washed the premises but did not close the property.

Cross-examined—He knew the premises were not closed because he went and saw the place. He visited the premises on the 19th or 20th of August. He was told that a case of sickness had occurred there, but he did not know what kind of sickness it was.

This closed the evidence for the plaintiff.

Mr. Hastings said his case was that the premises were closed by the Sanitary Board. He had no idea that that point would have been disputed, or else he would have had the Sanitary Board there.

Chiu Li, partner in the Man Fung Tai defendant shop, said he left the premises on 19th August because the Government closed the house on account of a man having died of plague on the upper floor. The inspector told witness that they must leave the house and would not let them go back. The house was nailed up.

Cross-examined—The Government did not give them any house or accommodation when they were turned out.

Another witness also spoke to the house being nailed up.

Mr. Hastings asked for an adjournment in order that he might call witnesses from the Sanitary Board to show that the house was closed by the Board.

Mr. Grist said that even though that was proved it would not dispose of the claim.

Mr. Hastings said it fell good in the case of a fire.

Mr. Grist—But that is an act of Providence.

Mr. Hastings—And this is an act of—the Sanitary Board.

An adjournment was then made.

Tuesday, 18th November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR W. MEIGH
GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

NOT GUILTY.

Kennz Sing Lam was empanelled on a charge of having on 14th October on board the steamlaunch *Kwong Ying* fatally assaulted a man unknown.

Prisoner admitted that he struck the deceased while the latter was attempting to pick his pocket. He did not mean to kill him.

His Lordship said he could not take that as a plea of guilty.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. J. Hooper, J. Millar, K. E. H. Pollock, H. A. Meyer, E. Ar. dt. A. A. Cordeira and O. F. Robbino.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley), who appeared for the Crown, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, Acting Crown Solicitor, stated that at no time was the case against the prisoner strong. The account which he gave and which the Crown accepted was that coming from the other side in a steamlaunch he was about to land when he felt some person trying to pick his pocket. He struck back at that person and inflicted a blow which caused his death very shortly afterwards. He (the Attorney-General) had had from the first considerable hesitation in filing an indictment on the facts presented to him against the prisoner, and enquiries made subsequently had impelled him to the feeling that he should not proceed further in the case. He would accordingly ask that the prisoner be discharged.

His Lordship said that he had read the depositions and understood that the prisoner, feeling some one attempting to pick his pocket from behind, struck back at the thief and hit him somewhere on the ribs in a way that ruptured the spleen and caused his death, deceased having had, like many Chinese, an enlarged spleen. The only question his Lordship would have put to the jury was whether they believed this man's story that he felt the deceased picking his pocket and struck back at him when he felt him so doing. As the Crown had decided not to proceed farther with the case, he must ask the jury formally to return a verdict. They had to return a verdict in accordance with the evidence, and as no evidence had been given they must find him not guilty.

The jury returned accordingly a verdict of not guilty.

Prisoner was discharged.

RUNNING AMUCK.

Cheung Yan was empanelled on a charge of having on 14th October assaulted four persons, two of them constables.

On the first count, prisoner admitted that he did wound the man, but he was all right now. On the second count prisoner could not say whether he wounded the man or not; he had been drinking on the morning this happened and did not remember exactly what took place. He did assault the third man, but the latter was also all right now. He pleaded not guilty on the fourth count.

The Attorney-General accepted the plea of guilty on the first and third counts, and stated that he would not press the other two counts. The prisoner appeared to have committed these assaults while in a frenzy through drink.

His Lordship said that the prisoner had pleaded guilty to having assaulted the first man and also a constable in the execution of his duty. His Lordship had read the case very carefully. It appeared that the prisoner had been drinking on the morning of the day on which this occurred and was in a very excited condition through drink. He was not so helpless that he could

not run about, but he was in a very excited state and seemed to have seized an axe and practically ran amuck. Drink was no excuse for crime, and if this man whom he had so badly injured with the axe had not providentially recovered, having a good constitution, prisoner would have probably been hanged. On the first count the sentence would be three years' imprisonment with hard labour and on the third count one year's imprisonment with hard labour to follow upon the other—three years altogether.

ARMED ROBBERY.

Lo Muk was charged with having on 3rd September, while armed with a chopper, stolen certain articles of property from a boat belonging to Li Tai-kee at Samsuipo.

Prisoner admitted that he was concerned in the robbery but was compelled to take part in it by Kwok Tai Yau, who threatened to beat him if he did not go.

His Lordship said that statement must be accepted as a plea of not guilty.

The Attorney-General stated that prisoner was one of four men who had gone aboard this boat at Samsuipo and robbed the owner.

Evidence having been given,

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Sentence was deferred, while

Kwok Tai Yau and Chan Cheung-fu were empanelled on a charge of having been concerned in the same robbery.

They pleaded not guilty.

After hearing evidence,

The jury found the first prisoner, Kwok Tai Yau, guilty as libelled and the second prisoner Chan Cheung-fu not guilty.

Sentence on Kwok Tai Yau and Lo Muk was deferred until to-day (Wednesday).

CRUELTY TO A GIRL.

Tai Hai Ping, a married woman, and Mak Chuk Po, her husband, were charged on five counts with ill-treating a servant girl named Cham Shui Kam on 14th August and other dates.

The woman pleaded guilty to the fifth count and the male prisoner not guilty to all counts.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. S. Harston, solicitor) appeared for the prisoners. The female prisoner, he said, had pleaded guilty to the fifth count which charged her with making an assault upon this girl, ill-treating her and occasioning her actual bodily harm. In these circumstances, he was not aware whether the Crown would proceed on the remaining four counts.

The Attorney-General said that he did not consider that he would be doing his duty if he abstained from bringing forward evidence on the other four counts.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. A. M. R. Pereira, H. A. L. Odenberg, B. M. C. da Cunha, E. J. Libaud, D. Gow, G. Badolo, and C. Klinck.

The Attorney-General in opening the case said the prisoners were indicted on five counts charging them with seriously injuring a little girl who was in their employ. The female prisoner had pleaded guilty to the crime of causing actual bodily harm to this child, and he would ask the jury, if the evidence as given in the box supported the evidence which appeared upon the brief from which he was instructed, to find her guilty of something more than causing grievous bodily harm—of having inflicted injuries which caused bodily harm with intent to disfigure, maim and otherwise do grievous bodily harm to the child. The first prisoner was the wife of the second. The plaintiff was a little slave girl. We had no slavery in Hongkong in one sense, but there was slavery in China. This child appeared to have been bought by the first prisoner when about seven years of age and brought to Hongkong. On 1st October from information received regarding cruelty to the girl the first prisoner was arrested, since when the child had been under the care of the Government Civil Hospital. When the girl was taken from the first prisoner she was in a dreadful state physically, though she was now in a good state thanks to the good care she had received there. The evidence would show that during the seven years she was with the prisoners she had been cut, burned, and beaten by the first prisoner. The cruelty of the prisoners towards the child culminated in tying her

wrists behind her back and hanging her up by them to a beam. If the evidence showed that the woman treated the girl in the way that was stated and that the man be it standing by took part in the cruel practice upon the girl, it would be the duty of the jury to find both prisoners guilty on all the counts.

Dr. Ernest A. R. Lang, assistant, Government Civil Hospital, was the first witness called. He stated that he had had the girl under his care from 1st till 20th October. On her head, limbs and body there were about 200 contused, incised and lacerated wounds. Three-quarters of the hair of the head was missing; it looked as if it had been pulled out. The right arm was semi-paralysed.

The Court adjourned.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR W. MEIGH GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

In the matter of Liu Tsz, alias Lni Sze alias Toa Tze, and the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889.

Mr. H. F. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, of Messrs. Mounsey and Brutton, solicitors), appeared in support of an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The man Liu Tsz, he said, had been charged before the Acting Assistant Magistrate with an offence against the laws of China, and an order for his extradition had been granted. Under section 11 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 26 of 1889, it was provided that a person to be extradited should not be surrendered until 15 days after committal, up till which time he had the right to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The order of the Magistrate was made on the 4th of this month and therefore the 15 days were now about expired. The party who was moving in the matter was a brother of the man who was now in prison, and was not in Hongkong when these proceedings were before the Magistrate. The reasons for the application being made were, first, as would appear from the affidavit, that the wrong party had been got hold of, and, secondly, they generally submitted that it was clear upon the face of the depositions taken by the Magistrate that sufficient enquiry had not been made into the facts of the case to justify a committal. There was a very considerable interval of nearly three years between the time of the robbery and the time of the arrest, the crime having been committed on 15th September, 1899. The man had been in China for 32 years.

His Lordship said he did not see why a man who had been in China for all that time should object to being sent to be tried by the laws of his own country.

Mr. Pollock remarked that there was a very good reason in this case, as the man was a reformer. There was considerable doubt therefore whether he would meet with justice at the hands of the Chinese authorities. With regard to his identification the man was a hunchback, a fact which did away with all identification. All that was to be done was for the Chinese mandarin to say to the witnesses, "There is a reward offered for the arrest of the robbers of our shop; now there is a man down in Hongkong whom we want arrested; go down and identify him; you will easily know him, for he is a hunchback." This was an easy way for the Chinese Government to get a reformer back in their clutches. He submitted there was a case for further enquiry being held.

His Lordship said that the man had been committed upon the evidence of the managing partner of the shop that was robbed and his *foki*, who identified him as one of the robbers. He was bound to say that such evidence was the kind upon which they often went in securing convictions in that Court. Therefore he did not see how this man had anything to complain of, nor did he see any reason for a writ of *habeas corpus* being granted. Mr. Brutton in the affidavit stated that the evidence given in the case was not such as would commit a man to the Supreme Court. His Lordship did not agree with that statement at all, and in the circumstances he must decline to grant the writ.

The Court adjourned.

Wednesday, 19th November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR W. MEIGH GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ARMED ROBBERY.

Lo Muk and Kwok Tai Yau who had been convicted on the previous day of armed robbery at Samsuipo were brought up for sentence. Each of the prisoners was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour with 20 strokes of the birch during the first week of incarceration.

CRUELTY TO A SLAVE-GIRL.

The case was resumed in which Tai Hing Ping and her husband Mak Chuk Po were charged with cruelly ill-treating a slave-girl.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferrers, the child stated that if her mistress was sent to prison she would not go back to live with the male prisoner. While she was hanging by the wrist all night without her feet touching the ground she felt great pain, but did not cry out. The man and woman were sleeping all night in the next cubicle. The woman was under the influence of Chinese wine when she ill-treated her. So far as she (witness) knew, the male prisoner was not aware of the woman's ill-treatment of her. He tied her up in this barbarous manner because it was said she had been in the street begging for money.

After other evidence,

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the woman on four counts (she had pleaded guilty on the fifth) and of guilty against the man on the first count.

His Lordship in passing judgment said—Tai Hang Ping and Mak Chuk Po, the conduct of which the jury have found you guilty is cruel and inhuman. You purchased the little girl, Sam Chui Kam, some seven years ago in China (where such transactions seem to be permitted) to become your servant girl. When her parents sold her, she was about six years of age. You brought her here, and she remained in your household for some five years without anything unusual occurring so far as we know. But for the last year or two she seems to have been treated with the greatest cruelty. To think that on that little body the doctor discovered, as he said, nearer two hundred than one hundred, scars and wounds, and to think that you should have kept her hanging many hours by her wrists, which were tied behind her, and all the weight of her body torturing her the while, is simply terrible. You, Mak Chuk Po, tied her up like that, and, though the rest of the ill-treatment seems to have been the woman's, you must have been cognisant of much of the brutality inflicted upon her. You, Tai Hang Ping, were found guilty of all the counts charged, except the fifth, to which you pleaded guilty. I sentence you to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour on each of the first four counts, and to two years' hard labour on the fifth count. But as I direct those sentences to be concurrent, your actual punishment will be ten years' imprisonment with hard labour. I sentence you, Mak Chuk Po, to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour on the first count, which is the only count upon which you were found guilty, as being away at work all day you may not have known in detail all the cruelties your wife inflicted on this child.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Lo Kwai Ting was charged with embezzling \$4,125.50 belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. H. N. Ferrers, barrister-at-law.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. R. W. Houghton, G. H. Edwards, H. M. Basto, A. A. de Jesus, S. Makovitch, W. Evans, and H. P. Jertrum.

The Attorney-General said the prisoner was a shroff in the employment of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and on the 2nd October was employed receiving money in the cashier's department from customers who desired to lodge money. On that morning, a man employed by Sassoon's company handed over to the prisoner \$4,125.50 on account of Mr. Michael. The prisoner received the money and chopped the counterfoil of the paying-in book, and the

charge against the prisoner was that he put that money into his own pocket and did not pay it to the Bank.

Evidence was given.

The Court afterwards adjourned.

Thursday, 20th November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR W. MEIGH GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Tsung Shan, Chung Tsek, and Cheung Fuk were charged with having on 26th October killed one Wong Fuk.

They pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. J. T. Prestage, V. C. da Rocha, G. Koenig, J. I. Andrew, H. F. Carmichael, E. G. d' Aquino, and M. H. Baptista.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley) conducted the prosecution, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, Acting Crown Solicitor. The charge against the prisoners, he said, was that while in charge of a truck they lost control of it and thereby caused the death of Wong Fuk. The question for the jury was whether the fatality was accidental or was caused by the criminal negligence of those in whose charge the truck was.

Evidence was given by Wong Leung to the effect that the truck was coming down the street at Belilias Terrace under the charge of four men, when it got beyond their control and collided with the deceased, an old man who was hawking tea. When the old man was knocked down the men in charge of the truck ran off; three of them were afterwards arrested.

In reply to a question by Mr. Carmichael

Witness stated that he could not say whether or not the men in charge of the truck were careless; he considered there was an insufficiency of men in charge of the truck.

Dr. J. M. Atkinson gave evidence concerning the nature of the injuries sustained by the deceased.

Lum Fook stated that he was a scaffolding contractor and employed the first prisoner to take a quantity of bamboo poles, etc., to a house in course of construction at Mosque Junction. He told the man that the bamboo poles had to be carried up, not taken up on a truck.

Acting Inspector D. Gourlay stated that he saw the truck which was brought loaded to the police station. The poles and planking weighed, he calculated, over half-a-ton. It was too heavy a load for four coolies to bring down that hill; it should never have been attempted.

His Lordship in summing up said that some distinction, it appeared to him, should be made between the first prisoner and the other two. The second and third were not in charge of the truck. The first prisoner was asked to take the bamboo poles to this house and employed the other two to do so. If the jury took that view of the case they would find that there was not so much responsibility resting upon the second and third prisoner as upon the first.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty in respect of all the prisoners, who were accordingly discharged.

ARMED ROBBERY.

Ho Cheung, Lai Shing Chum and Lai Han were empanelled on a charge of having on 10th October near Samsui, they being armed with choppers and bludgeons, robbed Tung Chan of \$35.

They pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. F. E. C. Georg, D. Gow, S. Ma Coritch, C. F. Ribeiro, C. Klinck, A. A. de Jesus, and H. A. L. Oldenburg.

The Attorney-General stated that on the date in question the three prisoners with others boarded a passage-boat, declaring that they were officers and had come to search for opium. Having got on board, they committed the acts of violence that would be spoken to.

Evidence was then given.

BANKRUPTCY CASE.

His Lordship stated that the only remaining

case, in which the charge is that of an offence against the Bankruptcy laws, would be tried on Monday before Mr. Justice Wise.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A BANK SHERIFF.

In the case in which Lai Kwai Ting was charged with embezzling \$4,412 50 belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged.

The Court adjourned.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. A NAVAL XI.

The Club was very poorly represented in the above match, which was played on the 17th inst. in miserable weather. The side, as originally chosen, was by no means a strong one, and it was considerably weakened by the non-appearance of Fawcett. Under the circumstances it was not surprising that the Naval team had the best of the match; and they were somewhat unlucky in not winning. Ward for once lost the toss and the Navy batted first. Garde was the mainstay of his side and scored a capital 83; he was, however, badly missed by Lammert when he had made about 40; otherwise he made no mistake and hit hard and often. Cooke was the only other man on the side to do much, his 20 being both useful and well played. Of the Club bowlers, Rimington was the most successful. Lee bowled well, but did not take a wicket. The fielding of the Club team was execrable, Davies in particular being at fault. Several actual catches were missed—Hooper and Lammert being the chief offenders—and many that might have been made were not attempted, either through bad judgment or slackness. The average cricketer of the present day seems to consider that the practice of fielding is unnecessary or *infra dig*. This is a very erroneous idea and the sooner some of our younger players realize the fact the better it will be for their side and everyone else. At any rate, it is surely to be hoped that such a miserable exhibition of that important branch of the game as that witnessed on Saturday will not be seen again in Hongkong for a long time to come. The Naval innings eventually closed for 175, and the Club had about an hour and a half in which to make the runs, or get out, or save the game. As a matter of fact they succeeded in doing the latter, thanks mainly to an excellent effort on the part of Rimington, two made 40 not out. Turner and Ward made a fair start, but at 21 the former was bowled and the latter, after being somewhat severely knocked about by Fitch, who was rather dangerous, appeared to lose his temper and consequently lost his wicket. Afterwards no one did much till Rimington came in. He, however, played very well, his leg strokes being particularly good, and, with the help of Lammert, managed to avert total disaster. Fitch was the most successful as well as the most injurious of the Naval bowlers, and the fielding was in direct contrast to that of the Club team. The following are the full scores and analyses:—

NAVAL TEAM.	
Mr. R. B. Garde, R.N., c sub., b Rimington	81
Lt. D. C. H. Dalrymple, R.N., b Lammert	40
Lt. F. H. M. Jackson, R.N., c Ward, b Rimington	9
Mid. T. M. B. Brett, R.N., b Rimington	1
Lt. Greenstock, R.N.R., l.b.w. Rimington	6
Rev. J. Moore, R.N., b Rimington	0
Mr. Constantine, R.N., l.b.w. Rimington	0
Mr. Cooke, R.N., l.b.w. Turner	20
Mid. A. H. Bisset, R.N., b Turner	14
Mr. E. W. Fitch, R.N., c Rimington, b Turner	7
Rev. E. H. Good, R.N., c Goldring, b Turner	4
Fawcett, R.N., not out	12
Extras	9

Total 175

H.K.C.C.	
W. C. D. Turner, b Greenstock	11
A. G. Ward, c Greenstock, b Fitch	10
J. Hooper, c Constantine, b Fitch	0
W. A. Lemarchand, b Fitch	9
J. A. Woodgates, c Fitch, b Greenstock	6
Lt. Rimington, S.F., not out	40
J. E. Lee, b Fitch	4
P. W. Goldring, b Barrett	15
G. P. Lammert, not out	10
T. C. Gray, } did not bat.	
E. J. Davies, }	
Extras	10

Total (for 7 wickets) 115

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NAVAL TEAM.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lee	16	7	24	—
Turner	12.2	1	52	4
Lammert	4	1	21	1
Rimington	17	2	57	6
Woodgates	3	7	12	—

H.K.C.C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Greenstock	14	2	42	2
Fitch	16	4	45	4
Barrett	4	—	13	1
Fawcett	1	—	5	—

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

This match played on the 15th inst. at the Happy Valley on a wet wicket between the above Clubs, resulted in an easy win for Craigen-gower by 4 wickets and 73 runs. For the Civil Service Lamble (16) played a very steady game. Brawn and Pestonji for the opponents carried out their bats with 34 and 18 respectively, and also bowled well. Rose contributed an useful 24, playing in fine style. Appended are the scores, &c.:—

CIVIL SERVICE C.C.

R. C. Witchell, b Brawn	7
T. M. Lamble, c Brawn, b Pestonji	16
L. E. Brett, c A. E. Asger, b Pestonji	11
J. Smyth, b Pestonji	1
W. Woolley, run out	4
A. Brown, c Lammert, b Pestonji	0
R. H. A. Craig, b Brawn	0
H. J. Knight, c A. E. Asger, b Brawn	0
H. Robins, c Brawn, b Pestonji	0
A. Caesar, c M. E. Asger, b Brawn	0
A. Carter, not out	0
Extra	2

Total 41

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

J. P. Jordan, retired	8
M. E. Asger, c Brown, b Witchell	8
A. O. Brawn, not out	34
R. Bawn, b Witchell	7
L. A. Rose, b Brett	24
L. E. Lammert, c Craig, b Smyth	2
J. L. Stuart, c Craig, b Smyth	8
R. Pestonji, not out	18
E. Ford,	
J. H. Ruttonjee, } did not bat.	
A. E. Asger,	
Extras	5

Total (for 6 wickets) 114

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brawn	13	3	24	4
Pestonji	12.4	4	15	5

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Witchell	6	—	14	2
Woolley	6	—	29	—
Smyth	7	—	34	2
Brett	5	—	28	1
Lamble	1	—	4	—

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. RUGBY XV. v. H.M.S. "CRESSY."

A good game was witnessed on Thursday afternoon by a fair number of spectators, the Club XV. winning by a goal (dropped) and a try (7 points) to nil.

The early stages of the game were noticeable for good play between the Club outside division, Campbell at back proving a tower of strength, and from time to time getting the Club out of an awkward position. The three-quarters also played a good game, and a smart run by Pearce, after pretty passing let Barnes in, the goal-kick, however, from a difficult position, failing. Shortly before half-time the Cressy looked like scoring, but Campbell again came to the rescue, and the pressure was relieved. Rayment and Lewin put in some good work for the Cressy, but were rather feebly backed up, and just before time the Club gradually worked down to the Naval territory, where, after a lot of loose play in the open, Pearce got hold of the ball and dropped a magnificent goal, considering the light was failing. Immediately afterwards "no-side" was called, the game resulting as stated above. Besides those mentioned, Clark and Wolfe were very good in the scrimmage, and the two halves, Thornhill and Jordan, showed up well, while Arthur was at times conspicuous.

Despite the unpropitious weather on the 15th inst., the football match V.R.C. v. H.M.S. *Allison* was played to a finish at Happy Valley, and a closely contested game ended in a draw—2 goals each.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The weather on the 15th inst. was not such as would be selected for a pleasure cruise, but a full muster in all classes faced the starter for the second Club race. There was a good breeze from the N.E. of about whole sail strength, though hardly as strong as that in which the race of a fortnight ago was sailed. The course was round Lyemun Beacon, Cust Rocks Buoy, Lyemun Beacon again and home.

In the first class, now reduced to three, owing to *Bonito* having retired to the one design class, *Alannah* got the best of a good start, crossing the line a very few seconds after gunfire a little ahead of and on the weather of *Dione*; while *Vernon* was somewhat to leeward and astern of *Dione*. Shortly after the start *Alannah*, who throughout the day was sailing far better than she did in the last race, got a good lead owing to *Dione* being forced to bear away to avoid a junk, and this lead her two rivals never succeeded in quite wresting from her, though at different periods of the race first one and then the other got close up to her. The new boats were badly handicapped by their sails, which did not set as they should and seemed to get worse and worse as the race progressed, probably owing to the effect of the damp on the new cloth, and while *Alannah's* old and seasoned, not to say dirty, suit stood perfectly. Whatever the cause may have been, the form shown by these boats was exactly the reverse to that of the first race. Last Sunday *Alannah* gained in the thrash to windward and lost slightly on the run. On the first beat to the Beacon *Alannah* sailed the same water as *Dione*, while *Vernon* took a long bard into Kowloon Bay to the North of the other two, and scored thereby, for she came up from third to second place and rounded the Beacon a little over a minute astern of *Alannah*. In the run to the Cust Rocks *Dione* drew up level with *Vernon* and both got very close up on *Alannah*. The second time up to Lyemun the three boats were widely separated. *Vernon* worked up the Hongkong shore, *Dione* took several long boards into Kowloon Bay, while *Alannah* kept a middle course and gained considerably, rounding the Beacon about 3½ minutes ahead of *Vernon*. The times at the finish were:—

	H.	M.	S.	Points	Total
<i>Alannah</i> ...	4	14	25	10	14
<i>Vernon</i> ...	4	16	5	4	4
<i>Dione</i> ...	4	19	25	1	11

In the one design class all five boats got away with a good start, *Min* and *Erica* being first over the line, closely followed by *Colleen* with *Bonito* and *Kathleen* about 10 seconds behind. On the beat to Lyemun Beacon *Colleen* and *Bonito* worked up the centre of the channel, while *Min*, *Erica* and *Kathleen* held on towards Meyer's buoy, *Kathleen* having established a slight lead. *Erica* then stood over towards Kowloon Bay, while all the other boats made short tack up the Hongkong shore to North Point. The tide being about to change, all yachts then crossed over towards Channel Rocks, and *Kathleen* reached the beacon with a lead of about 1½ minutes from *Colleen*, who was closely followed by *Erica* and *Min*. On the run to Cust Rocks the lead was slightly reduced, but *Kathleen* again held her own on the beat back to the beacon, *Erica* making the mistake of crossing the tide to the Hongkong shore, while *Colleen* lost by going too far into Kowloon Bay. The order at the beacon was *Kathleen*, *Min*, *Colleen*, *Erica*, *Bonito*. No change took place on the run home and *Kathleen* won an uneventful race by about 2 minutes.

The times at the finish were:—

	H.	M.	S.
<i>Kathleen</i> ...	4	34	50
<i>Min</i> ...	4	37	35
<i>Colleen</i> ...	4	42	30
<i>Erica</i> ...	4	43	0
<i>Bonito</i> ...	4	43	20

In the second class all four of the regular starters turned out and the race was a record one for Hongkong, for Mr. J. Hastings being unable to go out Mrs. J. Hastings, the only lady member of the Club, took the tiller of the *Iris* and with only two Chinese "boys" to assist her brought the *Iris* in an easy winner. This is the first time a lady has ever steered a yacht to victory in any Club race in Hongkong,

and it is the more noteworthy as the *Iris* is by no means an easy boat to manage in such a wind as prevailed last Sunday. The start was a good one and for a short distance the four kept close together, but *Iris*, responding gallantly to the able way in which she was handled, soon drew away, and before the race was half over there was little doubt, bar accidents, as to the result.

The times at the finish were:—

	H.	M.	S.	Corrected time.
<i>Iris</i> ...	4	58	55	4 58 55 (1)
<i>Maid Marion</i> ...	5	10	20	5 9 18 (3)
<i>Dorcen</i> ...	5	13	27	5 11 22
<i>Rayne</i> ...	5	14	59	5 5 28 (2)

THE INTERPORT SHOOTING MATCH.

We give below the full scores of the Shanghai team in the Interport Shooting Match. The team commenced shooting at 2.30 p.m. on the 12th inst., under very unfavourable light and wind conditions. The score speaks very highly for the marksmanship of the Shanghai Municipal Police Force, inasmuch as six out of the ten members of the team belong to the Force. At the 200 yards the team made an average of 32 out of a possible 35 per man. At the 500 yards the average was 31.1. At the finish of the 600 yards the respectable total of 926 was accomplished, giving an average of 92.6 per man. Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie was the umpire for Shanghai, while Mr. H. J. H. Tipp acted in that capacity for Hongkong, and Sub-Lieut. B. Vley, H.M.S. *Pique*, for Singapore. Captain Boisragon captained the team. The following are the scores:—

	200	500	600	Tl.
Sergt. Mackintosh, S.M.P.	34	31	32	97
Sergt. Lynch, "	34	34	29	97
Insp. Collins, "	31	32	31	94
Troop. Aldridge, S.L.H.	32	32	29	93
Sergt. Macdonald, S.M.P.	32	28	32	92
Jem. Jaikishun 10th Jats	33	31	28	92
Pte. Dumfries, A. Co.	33	29	29	91
Pte. Moore, S.V.C.	31	33	27	91
Insp. Dewing, S.M.P.	30	29	31	90
Sergt. McDowell, "	30	32	27	89
	320	311	295	926

THE HONGKONG REGATTA.

The following are the crews picked to represent the Victoria Recreation Club in the forthcoming regatta:—

PARSEE CUP.

Shamrock.	Rose.
N. H. Alves	J. H. R. Hance
A. E. Asger	A. J. MacKie
A. Humphreys	J. Millar
C. E. A. Hance	E. Herbst
Cox, F. W. White	Cox, C. M. S. Alves
Thistle.	Leek.
F. M. Roza Pereira	G. H. Rubie
R. C. Witchell	F. D. Bain
R. Lapsley	F. K. Tata
A. A. Alves	A. E. Alves
Cox, C. H. W. Kew	Cox, S. A. Seth

LUSITANO CUP.

Thistle.	Leek.
N. H. Alves	J. H. R. Hance
R. C. Witchell	A. E. Asger
R. Lapsley	C. E. Humphreys
E. Herbst	C. E. A. Hance
Cox, S. A. Seth	Cox, F. W. White

Rose.	Kornblum.
F. M. Roza Pereira	G. H. Rubie
A. J. MacKie	F. D. Bain
J. Millar	F. K. Tata
A. A. Alves	A. E. Alves
Cox, C. H. W. Kew	Cox, C. M. S. Alves

GERMAN CUP.

Leek.	Rose.
N. H. Alves	F. D. Bain
A. E. Asger	R. C. Witchell
A. Humphreys	R. Lapsley
A. E. Alves	C. E. A. Hance
Cox, F. W. White	Cox, S. A. Seth
Kornblum.	Thistle.
G. H. Rubie	J. H. R. Hance
A. J. MacKie	F. M. Roza Pereira
J. Millar	F. K. Tata
A. A. Alves	E. Herbst
Cox, C. M. S. Alves	Cox, H. M. Bain

FIRE AT YOKOHAMA.

The *Nagasaki Press* of the 13th inst. writes:— There was a big fire in the former Settlement early on Sunday morning which virtually destroyed the comparatively new three-storey godown, with basement, stone-faced and tile-roofed, at No. 183, between the premises of Smith, Baker & Co. and Hutchison & Co. together with its contents, consisting chiefly of silk cloth, waste cotton yarn, linen, and wine (reports the *Japan Advertiser*). A conservative estimate places the value of the contents at well over a million yen, which, we understand, is fully covered by insurance. Among the silk stock, 200 bales had already been prepared for shipment yesterday morning. A considerable quantity of stuff was taken out of the building, and some of the silk is only water damaged but after every allowance has been made for salvage, the proportion of loss cannot fail to be very heavy. The alarm was turned in at 2.10 on Sunday morning, but before either the Satsumacho brigade under Superintendent Morgin or the Police brigade could reach the scene, the flames were bursting from the roof and it was obvious that the building was doomed. The delay in the discovery of the outbreak is due to the substantial character of the godown, the walls and iron shutters of which kept the fire from bursting out at the sides, while the contents, being composed of combustibles which burn quietly, nobody passing the spot—a quiet one at best after nightfall—would have been likely to notice anything during the early stages of the fire. Both brigades got to work with eight jets, one from the steamer and seven from the hydrants, and as they were luckily able to draw upon the Honmura Road 8-inch main, the supply of water was unusually good. After four hours of work the surrounding property was out of danger from any spread of the flames but the skeleton of the godown, as it stands, exposes persons and property in the vicinity to a different kind of peril. The fire has burnt away all the uprights, leaving the bricks merely on top of one another, so that a strong wind might lead to the collapse of the ruins like a pack of cards. The outer walls, with the exception of part of the third storey, are all standing, and Mr. Morgin considers the circumstance a remarkable one. The cause of the fire is unknown, but in Mr. Morgin's opinion it originated somewhere on the second floor. The blaze attracted a large crowd of spectators, both native and foreign, and created a good deal of excitement.

JAPAN'S NAVAL EXTENSION.

An interesting article is published in the *Jiji* on the much discussed question of naval extension. The extension of the Navy, says the Japanese journal, which scheme was embarked upon during the 29th fiscal year (1893-7) and which was to extend to the 38th fiscal year (1935-6) at an estimated expenditure of 213,000,000 yen, is now almost completed, and the result is seen in the number of new war-ships stationed along the coast of the Empire. It is interesting to review the history of Japan's naval growth at this juncture, when further extension has been decided upon. The total amount voted for the extension in the first stage by the Diet in its ninth Session was 94,770,000 yen, which was to be spread over a period of seven years. During the ensuing Session the Government obtained a grant of a further sum of 112,936,093 yen for the extension in the second stage. This was amalgamated with the amount first voted, making a total of 213,100,964 yen, and it was decided that the scheme should be completed in ten years from the 29th fiscal year (1896-7). The details of the expenditure provided 126,049,750 yen for the building of ships, 66,927,192 yen for armaments, and 20,125,497 yen for the extension of the naval departments on shore. This large outlay has been chiefly appropriated for the construction of ships and the manufacture of armament, the work done on shore being only the establishment of the new Admiralty Port at Maizuru, with a slight extension of the existing Admiralty Port and other naval stations, which cost only about 20,125,497 yen. The vessels built in accordance with the scheme are four battle-ships, six armoured first-class cruisers, three protected

second-class cruisers, over ten torpedo-destroyers and eighty torpedo-boats, in addition to two smaller cruisers, one gun-boat, and four torpedo-destroyers. A number of torpedo boats are now being built, which when completed will make the total tonnage of the Japanese fleet about 250,000 tons in addition to the old vessels, and giving Japan a title to be considered as one of the great Naval Powers of the world. Now the further extension of the Navy at a cost of 110,000,000 yen has been proposed before the completion of the work is ready in hand. The Japanese Navy still requires more battle-ships for purposes of defence. Without further extension, the Naval authorities claim, the Empire cannot be properly defended and it would be impossible to maintain peace in the Far East. The Powers of the world have of late been engaged in keen competition in extending their Navies, and those Powers which have interests in the Far East have been sending out every new war-ship built. The war-ships to be built by the foreign Powers up to 1917, and the strength of their navies in the Far East at present, is as follows:—

	Extension scheme.	Present strength.
Great Britain ...	353,400 tons	130,700 tons
Germany ...	252,300 "	34,207 "
Russia ...	175,600 "	115,800 "
France ...	156,700 "	53,680 "
America ...	107,400 "	58,000 "
Italy ...	47,814 "	9,300 "

From the above it may be inferred, adds our Japanese contemporary, how many more war-ships these Powers may send to the Far East in the next few years. The extension of the Japanese Navy may not have been proposed in competition with other Powers, but it has been at least rendered necessary for the purpose of maintaining peace in the Orient. The present scheme for the extension of the Navy includes the extension of the Naval shipbuilding yards, arsenals and other Naval departments on shore.

HONGKONG.

The appointment of Capt. Sir John Keane, Bart., Royal Field Artillery, to be Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor is notified in the *Gazette*.

The *Government Gazette* issued on the 16th inst. contains the new regulations for the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. The Corps now consists of three units and a band, namely, two Garrison Artillery Companies, an Engineer Company, and a Band. The strength of the Artillery Companies is fixed at 155 each, of the Engineers at 60, and of the Band at 23, whilst there will be 7 on the staff. The total establishment is fixed at 400.

The salvage party which left Hongkong last week to inspect and report upon the condition of the s.s. *Phra Nang*, which stranded upon the Paracels nearly three weeks ago, sent a telegraphic message to Hongkong on Thursday stating that the ship is salvageable and that she will be brought here after her bottom is patched. The steamer is now at Tourou, where she arrived in tow of the *Machev*, and will leave for this port on Saturday via Hoihow.

A match in Hunghom Docks was destroyed by fire on the 19th inst., the damage amounting to about \$50. Members of the Dock staff and bluejackets from the German gunboat *Tiger* attempted to overcome the outbreak and prevented the flames from spreading. Shortly after one o'clock on the 19th inst. the fire alarm intimated an outbreak at 15, Wing Lok Street, a piece-goods shop. The premises, which consisted of a ground and first floor, were almost completely burnt out, and in addition the flames spread to the adjoining house, No. 15A, and thence to No. 17. The top floor at the latter place was not seriously damaged, but the other house, No. 15A, consisting of one floor situated over a passage-way, was practically gutted. The damage is not known, nor is the cause of the outbreak, but the piece-goods shop is insured for \$15,000.

The three Chinamen condemned to death at the last Criminal Sessions, in October, for the murder of a coolie at Shauiwan, were hanged in Victor's Gaol on the 19th inst. A coroner's inquest on the bodies was afterwards held and a verdict returned in accordance with the circumstances.

The hockey match on the 19th inst. between the H.K.C.C. and H.M.S. *Ocean* ended in an easy victory for the naval team by 6-0.

Whilst Dr. Harston, accompanied by a mafoo, was driving a pony yoked to a trap at Tsat Tsz Mui (Seven Sisters) on Tuesday, a blue-jacket riding a bicycle collided with the animal, which shied violently. Dr. Harston and the mafoo were thrown out of the trap, and the pony bolted in the direction of Shauiwan, where it was stopped by an Indian police constable. A little Chinese girl was knocked down on the way, and was sent to hospital suffering from slight injuries.

One of the most enjoyable of the Tuesday evening concerts was given on the 18th inst. in the Kowloon Institute. The entertainment was arranged by Mrs. Woodcock, who was assisted by Mrs. Seth, Mrs. Main, Miss Harker and the Misses Seth, and Messrs. Woodcock, C. and J. Hance, and Coster. Miss Harker, who is a talented young musician, acted as accompanist, besides playing a rather difficult solo by a well-known French lady composer, which was deservedly encored. The programme was excellently varied, and there was not a dull moment during the evening.

We are informed that the accident to a Chinaman in Arsenal Street on the 15th inst., about 8.30, was not caused by his falling out of a ricksha, as has been stated elsewhere, but was the result of a collision with a ricksha whilst he was riding his bicycle. The shaft of the vehicle entered his right thigh, inflicting a serious wound, and the impact was so violent as to break the cross-bar of the ricksha and knock the coolie senseless for a time. The unfortunate cyclist was turning into Queen's Road from Arsenal Street when the accident happened, and at the time was on the wrong side of the road. He was attended to at the Station Hospital, Wellington Barracks, and afterwards removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The second night's practice dance for St. Andrew's Ball was held on the 17th inst. in the City Hall and was largely attended—much more so than on the first occasion. The band of the 1st Derbyshire Regiment (Sherwood Foresters) was in attendance and played part of the dance music. Piper J. E. Sinclair, assisted by the pipemaster of the 33rd Burma Light Infantry, played to the Scotch dances, the former "Strathspey" and "Reel of Tulloch," besides several marches, and the latter "Miss Drummond of Perth" and "Captain Duff" (strathspey and reel). All the dances were entered into with much spirit. Captain G. C. Anderson, as usual, was the life and soul of the company, and Mr. David Wood, the popular Hon. Secretary, was indefatigable in his attention to the comfort of those present. The third dance will be held next Monday, and the Ball takes place on the following Friday.

On the 18th inst. a report was made at the Central Police Station that an armed robbery had been committed in Jervois Street about eight o'clock on the previous night. The circumstances related to the authorities showed that a gang of ten Chinamen, some of them armed with revolvers, entered a shop at 130 Jervois Street, where the fair is held at Chinese New Year, and, closing the doors, presented their weapons at the inmates and ordered them to be absolutely quiet. There were in the shop about ten people, *fokis* and their friends, and the robbers proceeded to bind them by the simple process of fastening their queues together with a piece of wire, afterwards driving them into the cook-house at the back of the shop. When the lawbreakers had gone the prisoners ventured out from their place of captivity, and learnt on investigation that there had disappeared from the premises some silk, a silver watch, an umbrella, and about \$70 in cash, to the total value altogether of little over \$100. The queues having been unfastened, their respective owners went to the Central Police Station and related the story that has just been told, adding that they did not see the faces of the alleged robbers so plainly as to be able to recognise them again. The affair appears to have been carried out with the utmost quietness and despatch, for no one in the immediate neighbourhood was aware of what had transpired until informal reports by the victimised *fokis* and their friends, nor was there a free fight in the street, accompanied by promiscuous discharging of revolvers, as one report current in the Colony alleged.

On the 15th inst. *Liberty Hall* was again repeated by the A.P.C. before a good house. The piece went with a better swing than it did on either of the preceding nights. It is unnecessary for us to particularise, as all the ladies and gentlemen taking part sustained their individual rôles admirably. We shall look forward with pleasure to the next performance of the A.P.C. The band of H.M.S. *Ocean* played through a capital programme of music, which was much enjoyed.

The Japanese war ships *Asama* and *Takasago*, which were present at the Coronation Naval celebrations in England, arrived in Hongkong on the 15th inst. and were duly saluted by the men-of-war at the anchorage. The vessels will remain here for a short period before proceeding to Japan. Admiral Ijima, C.B., is on board the *Asama*. This ship is a first-class armoured cruiser, 9,855 tons, i.h.p. 18,248, armament, 4.8 in. q.f. 14.6 in. 12.12 pdr., 723 pdr. 5 torpedo tubes, one submerged, speed 22.1 knots; complement 500 men. She was built at Elswick and launched in 1898; commander, Captain Nakao. The *Takasago* is a first-class cruiser, unarmoured, 4,227 tons, i.h.p. 15,967, armament, 2.8 in. q.f. 10.7 in., 12.12 pdrs., 624 pdrs. 5 torpedo tubes, speed, 23 knots. Complement, 300 men. She was also built at Elswick, and was launched in 1897; commander, Captain Yoshimatsu.

The transport *Palawan*, after a delay occasioned by indications of rough weather outside, left the harbour on the 16th inst. for England.

On the 18th inst. the British sloop *Algerine* arrived from Swatow and the Japanese cruisers *Asama* and *Takasago* departed for Japan.

The Italian cruiser *Puglia* left on the 19th inst. for Shanghai.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fire has totally destroyed the theatre at Port Arthur. It was the only place of entertainment for the foreign community, and had a seating capacity for about 1,000 persons. The property carried no insurance.

The Champion Stakes at the Peking Club Race Meeting on the 9th inst. ended as follows:—Mr. Claude Russell's *St. Charles* (Mr. Hunt) 1; Madame Casanave's *Ohé Ohé* (Mr. T. Watts) 2; Mr. Townley's *Newmarket* (Major White) 3. Seven starters. Won by two lengths after a good race. Times—2 min. 47 secs (1½ mile).

In view of Prince Ching's underhand dealings with Germany in the matter of the evacuation of Shanghai, the *Japan Mail* remarks:—Perhaps His Highness did not intend to practise any deceit. Perhaps his intelligence did not suffice to penetrate the true import of such doings. But whether it was his folly or his crime, he ceases to be a possible *vis à-vis* for any responsible British diplomatist.

Captain Tate, of the *Rosetta Maru*, reports that a severe earthquake shock, which lasted for 2½ minutes, was felt in Manila on Monday morning last. As his vessel was leaving at the time he does not know if there were any serious results to life or property. The *Rosetta* brought over nearly 500 bags of the homeward Christmas mail for the *Empress*, and did the passage in exactly forty-seven hours, which was an excellent run.

Negotiations regarding the sale of the British steamer *Glamorganshire* to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have been in progress between the representatives of the Japanese company and the owners of the vessel, Messrs. Jenkins and Company, at Kobe. The *Glamorganshire* is a vessel of 4,353 tons gross and 2,829 tons net; 375 feet in length; and was constructed in England only two years ago. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha desire to place the steamer on the Bombay run.

A Peking despatch to Shanghai reports that Prince Ching has presented a memorial to the Throne recommending the formation, without further delay, of a Ministry or Board of Commerce in Peking, as such an institution under the new condition of the country is an urgently needed one. The Prince also asked the Throne to issue a decree granting permission to any high official who may desire it to travel in Europe and America. It is also stated that Prince Ching has even hinted to their Majesties that he is willing to go himself abroad if they would grant him the permission.

Up to the 6th inst. the number of cases of cholera which have been reported throughout Japan from the outbreak this year was 13,871, of which 9,428 ended fatally.

A local Currency Commission has been appointed in Ceylon to enquire into and report upon the scarcity of silver in the Colony and to suggest some way of meeting the present difficulty and preventing its recurrence.

The Camphor Monopoly Bill, applicable both to Formosa and to the mainland, which was rejected by the Japanese Diet in the last Session, is to be introduced again in the coming Session with a few amendments. This Bill is designed to prevent any competition with the monopoly in Formosa by means of camphor produced in Japan.

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

CANTON, 6th November.—Re-reels.—The only transaction reported is a sale of 10 bales each Nos. 1 and 2, Yee Wo Hing's Pagoda, at \$775 average. There is very little of this class now on offer, and the total stock does not exceed 200 bales. Filatures.—The slackened demand for Europe has caused holders to slowly moderate their views and prices show an average weakening of \$25 p. picl. Some business has been done at this decline, but the majority of buyers show little interest. Sales include: Quan Wo On, Wing King Lun 9/11 at \$1,020, Yu Loong Hing 10/2 at \$985, Yut Wo Hing 10/12 at \$865, Kwong Ho 11/13 at \$945, Wai King Wo 18/22 at \$845. Best 3c. Ordre 10/12 has been done at \$890 and 11/13, 13/15 at \$825 average. Coarser sizes have attracted some attention at \$790 for 14/18 and \$775/760 for 16/20, 18/22. Short-reels have on the other hand remained in good enquiry for America and a fair business has been maintained at former quotations. The demand runs almost entirely upon such grades as Kwong Lun Hing 14/16 at \$925/930 and King Wo Cheong 14/16 at \$910/915. Kwong Shun Cheong and equivalent chops have sold at \$955 in 14/16. Waite.—Prices are quoted easier of late from the country but still rule much above the ideas of exporters. Business is quite at a standstill.

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 21st November.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 21st November.—Some demands having come forward, the prices are advancing. Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$8.15 to \$8.20 picl. do. " 2, White..... 7.80 to 7.85 " do. " 2, Brown 5.95 to 6.01 " do. " 2, Brown 5.75 to 5.80 " Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.05 to 5.80 " Swatow, No. 1, White..... 7.00 to 7.65 " do. " 1, Brown 5.70 to 5.75 " do. " 2, Brown 5.55 to 5.60 " Foochow Sugar Candy 12.10 to 12.15 " Shekloong " 9.50 to 9.55 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 21st November.—A farther decline in price is reported, market being weak.

Saigon, Ordinary \$3.60 to 3.65 " Round, Good quality 4.55 to 4.60 " Long 4.70 to 4.75 " Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 3.80 to 3.85 " Garden, " No. 1 4.20 to 4.35 " White 4.80 to 5.85 " Fine Cargo 4.95 to 5.00 "

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 21st November.—Bengal.—The downward course of Exchange has stimulated the market; a large business was transacted and prices were rushed up rapidly. We close Patna and Benares at \$977½.

Malwa.—Towards the latter part of the period under review a better demand set in for this drug and prices are to-day \$20 higher. Quotations are:—

New at \$1,000
Last Year " 1,020
2 " 1,050
3/4 " 1,060

Persian.—Is quiet. A small lot of superior drug was taken up at \$780.

Stock on date:—

Patna Benares Malwa Persian
842 488 757½ 1,858

COTTON.

HONGKONG 21st November.—Fair amount of business at last quotations. Stock, about 1200 bales.

Bombay 21.00 to 22.50 picul.
Bengal (New), Rangoon, } 22.00 to 24.50 "
and Dacca, }
Shanghai and Japanese, 26.50 to 27.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo, 26.50 to 27.00 "
Sales: 850 bales.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 21st November:—There is as yet no sign of the long expected improvement in the country demand, and after the free and extensive buying of the past two or three months the Shanghai enquiry has also considerably subsided owing to the closing of the Northern ports during winter. Business, consequently, has somewhat fallen off, particularly during the latter half of the fortnight; the limited settlements noted below being mostly effected in the earlier portion of the interval and confined chiefly to favourite superior spinning. Prices, however, have remained steady and in special instances show an advance of \$1 to \$1½ per bale.

The most salient feature of the fortnight has been the incessant drop in the value of the Dollar and the effort to adjust yarn prices to the vagaries of a declining and uncertain exchange is rendering business almost impracticable. With unwilling sellers and indifferent buyers the market again closes steady.

Local Manufacture: Local spinners are firm in their demands at last quotations, but no large business has been done; sales of 125 bales No. 10s. at \$95½ and of 125 bales No. 12s. at \$98½ being the only transactions reported.

Japanese Spinners:—Very dull and little doing; unfavourable exchange mostly checking business, which comprises some trifling sales of Red Peacock No. 20s. at \$126 during the interval.

Raw Cotton:—Indian. The fluctuations on the other side have not been reflected in our local market, which has been controlled by purely local conditions. The quality of the staple now arriving shows a decided improvement on earlier shipments and sales of about 900 bales Superfine Bengal are reported at from \$23 to \$24½, the Hongkong S. W. & D. Mill being also in evidence. In China descriptions sales of about 300 bales Thoongchow at from \$26 to \$26½ are reported. Unsold stock about 1,000 bales Indian and 400 Chinese. Quotations are Bengal \$22½ to \$24 and Shanghai \$26 to \$27.

Exchange Market during the interval has been showing signals of distress. From 23 3/16ths there has been a steady decline in Bar Silver, till it closes very weak to-day at 22½, bringing down with it Sterling T.T. at from 17 15/16ths to 17 3/16ths and Rupces from 123½ T.T. and 124 Post to Rs 139½ and 119½ respectively. On Shanghai 72 and on Japan 28½.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended 9th instant, viz:—

Indian: In moderate demand; total sales aggregating 7,925 bales, comprising 100 bales No. 16s, 1,750 bales No. 10s, 300 bales No. 12s, 1,025 bales No. 16s. and 4,750 bales No. 20s, prices showing an advance of half a Tael and market closing steady. Estimated unsold stock about 30,000 bales.

Japanese:—Total sales 3,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 87½ to 92½ for No. 16s. and Tls. 90 to 94½ for No. 20s., prices showing an improvement of Tls. 1 to 1½ and market closing strong.

Local:—In good request but spinners decline to sell at present offers. Total sales 2,500 bales No. 14s. and No. 16s. at Tls. 83 to 84½ for the former and Tls. 85½ to 86 for the latter, market closing steady, and prices showing an appreciation of Tls. 1 to 2½.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG 21st November.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....\$84.00 to \$126.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. 2.20 to 2.30
7 lbs. 2.30 to 2.50
8 1/2 lbs. 3.10 to 3.77½
9 to 10 lbs. 3.55 to 5.00
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.6 to 2.9
58 to 60 " 3.25 to 3.45
64 to 66 " 3.55 to 5.35
Fine 5.40 to 7.85
Book-folds 4.55 to 7.00

Victoria Lawns—12 yards..... 0.75 to 1.40
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y. 1.90 to 2.15
7lbs. (32 ") " 2.20 to 2.50
6lbs. (32 "), Mexs. 2.25 to 2.40
7lbs. (32 ") " 3.95 to 3.50
8 to 8 1/2 oz., (36 in.) 3.20 to 3.75
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ } 4.20 to 6.00
to 14 lbs. }

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to } 1.50 to 4.85
8 lbs }

Broades—Dyed — to —
DAMASKS—per yard

Chintzes—Assorted — to —
Velvets—Black, 22 in. 0.27 to 0.60
Velveteens—18 in. 0.23 to 0.28

per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.39 to 5.00

WOOLLENS—per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops. 0.65 to 2.25

Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.25 to 3.00

per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs. 6.85 to 8.25

Assorted 7.00 to 9.40

Camlets—Assorted 15.50 to 34.00

Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } 12.50 to 17.00
Assorted }

Orleans—Plain 10.00 to —

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. 0.65 to 0.80

Fine quality, 1.40 to 2.10

METALS—per picul

Iron—Nail Rod 4.75 to —

Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng. 4.75 to —

Swedish Bar 4.80 to —

Small Round Rod 5.00 to —

Hoop ½ to 1 1/2 in., 6.50 to —

Wire, 16 25, 9.30 to —

Old Wire Rope 3.10 to —

Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop 8.05 to —

Australian 8.05 to —

Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 20 oz. 40.00 to —

Vivian's 14 20 oz. 40.00 to —

Elliot's 14 20 oz. 40.00 to —

Composition Nails 61.00 to —

Japan Copper, Slabs 39.00 to —

Tin 82.00 to —

box, per

Tin-Plates 8.25 to —

per cwt. case

Steel ½ to ¾ 6.50 to —

SUNDRIES—per picul

Quicksilver 18.00 to —

per box.

Window Glass 5.75 to —

per 10-gal. case

Kerosene Oil 2.80 to —

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 21st November.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer 17 3/4

Bank Bills, on demand 17 1/4

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 17 3/4

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 17 3/4

Credits, at 4 months' sight 17 3/4

Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 17 3/4

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand 2.01½

Credits, 4 months' sight 2.03½

ON GERMANY.—

On demand 1.64

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand 39½

Credits, 60 days' sight 39½

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer 119½

Bank, on demand 119½

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer 119½

Bank, on demand 119½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72½

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand 28½ p.c. pm.

ON MANILA.—

On demand par

ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand par

ON BATAVIA.—

On demand 96½

ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand 1½ p.c. pm.

ON SAIGON.—

On demand 1 p.c. pm.

ON BANGKOK.—

On demand 60½

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate \$12.42

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$64.60

BAR SILVER per oz. 22½

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—Wakasa Maru (str.), Benmohr (str.), Tecnkai (str.).
 FOR LONDON.—Shanghai (str.), Massilia (str.), Agamemnon (str.), Tantalus (str.), Ulysses (str.), Peleus (str.), Antenor (str.), Wakasa Maru (str.), Benmohr (str.), Tecnkai (str.).
 FOR LIVERPOOL.—Tydeus (str.), Alcinous (str.).
 FOR AMSTERDAM.—Tantalus (str.).
 FOR MARSEILLES.—Annam (str.), Shanghai (str.), Wakasa Maru (str.).
 FOR BREMEN.—Gera (str.).
 FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Marburg (str.), Suevia (str.), Alesia (str.), Nurnberg (str.), Silesia (str.).
 FOR GENOA.—Benmohr (str.), Alesia (str.).
 FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Glenogle (str.), Moyune (str.), Iyo Maru (str.).
 FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of Japan (str.), Tartar (str.).
 FOR NEW YORK.—Border Knight (str.).
 FOR BALTIMORE.—Charles Tiberghin (str.).
 FOR PORTLAND (Or.).—Indrasamha (str.).
 FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Kasuga Maru (str.), Chungsha (str.).
 FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—Kagoshima Maru (str.).
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—Suisai (str.).
 FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.—Tirol (str.).
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.—Tientsin (str.).

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 21st November.—Business has been much quieter during the week under review, and with the exception of Banks and Hotels, rates have barely been maintained.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been in strong request, and sales at \$620 to \$635 have been effected. The market closes strong with further buyers at \$637½. The London rate is £64. Nationals are unchanged at \$27 sellers.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have sold at \$460 and have further buyers. China Traders are quiet at \$63 after sales at \$62 and \$63. Yangtszes are enquired for at the improved rate of \$132. Cantons have sold and have further sellers at \$167½.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs can be procured at \$347½, and Chinas at \$84.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macacs have been taken off the market at \$38, at which the market closes steady. Indo-Chinas have ruled erratic with sales at \$98 to \$100 closing with some sellers locally at \$99. China and Manillas are unchanged at \$26 buyers. Dougases have been sold at \$41½ and are in further request. Star Ferries are quiet at \$23 (old) and \$13 (new). Shell Transports are neglected at £1.15s.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars after sales at \$99 and \$98 have declined to \$95½ with sellers. Luzons have also eased off to \$15 sellers.

MINING.—Punjoms have sold at \$2½ and have further sellers at \$2½. Jelebus have declined to \$1½ sellers. Raubs after sales at \$6½ can be placed at \$6½.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have hardened a little since the payment of the half-yearly dividend and bonus of \$7 per share for the six months ending 30th June, and sales up to \$213 ex dividend have been effected. At the close a few shares are obtainable at \$212½. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have sold and are still in the market at \$90. New Amoy Docks continue in request at \$37.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have declined to \$184 sellers. Kowloon Lands continue in request at \$31. Humphreys Estates can be procured at \$12½. West points are coming into favour and \$50 is now offered without tempting holders. Hongkong Hotels have continued in strong demand, and \$140 is now offered. Orientals can be procured at \$40.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong Cottons are enquired for at \$17. Business in the northern stocks is very quiet, and the only change we have to report in quotations is an improvement in Laou Kung-mows to Tls. 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Manila Investments have declined to \$15 sellers. Green Island Cements have sold at \$20½ and a further small quantity is wanted at this rate. Watsons have sold at \$15. Electric con inue in demand at \$13 (old) and \$6½ (new). Ropes have declined to \$120 sellers. Fenwicks have been booked at \$49 and

\$50, and more shares can be placed at the higher rate. China Providents have changed hands at \$97 and \$9.85 and close with sellers at \$10.

MEMOS.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 25th instant. Hongkong Steam Water-B at Company, Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 25th instant. Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., extraordinary general meeting on the 27th instant. A. S. Watson & Co., interim dividend of fifty cents per share on account of 1902 payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on the 29th instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai	\$125	(\$637½, buyers (L'don, £64.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	28	\$27, sellers
B. Shares	28	\$27, sellers
Foun. Shares	21	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	21	\$1, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	10	\$35.
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	15	\$25.
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	20	\$15, sellers
China Prov. L. & M.	10	\$10, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$95½, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$500, buyers
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$40, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 38.
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 40.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 39.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 150.
Hongkong	\$100	\$17, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$12, sellers
Fenwick & Co., Geb.	\$25	\$0, sales
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$20½, buyers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$40, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$5	\$6½, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$345.
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$8½, sellers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$240.
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$90, sales & sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$120, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$12½, ex div., clls.
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$167½, sales & sells
China Fire	\$20	\$86, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$63.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$3.0, sellers
North China	\$25	Tls. 177½, sellers
Straits	\$20	\$1, nominal
Union	\$50	\$40, sales & buyers
Yangtsze	\$60	\$132, buyers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$184, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$12½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$31, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$50, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$15, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$16, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$6.0, sellers
Jelebu	\$5	\$1½, sellers
Punjom	\$10	\$2½, sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1, sellers
Raubs	18	\$6½, buys cum div.
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$37, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$40, sellers
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$9, buyers
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$26, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$15	\$4½, nominal
H., Canton and M.	\$15	\$38, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	\$10	\$99, sellers
Shel Transportand Trading Co.	\$1	\$1.15.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$23.
Tetrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$13.
United Abestos	\$4	\$8½.
Do.	\$10	\$155.
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$19½, sellers
Watkins Ltd.	\$10	\$7, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$15, sales

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

November—

15, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 15, La rtes, British str., from Liverpool.
 15, Namsang, British str., from Calcutta.
 15, Takasago, Japanese cr., from Bangkok.
 15, Telartos, German str., from Singapore.
 15, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
 15, Vindobona, Austrian str., from Trieste.
 16, Annam, French str., from Shanghai.
 16, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
 16, Indeficienter, Austrian str., from Tegal.
 16, Kaifeng, British str., from Cebu.
 16, La Porte, British str., from Moji.
 16, Salamanca, British str., from Bangkok.
 16, Taurus, Norwegian str., from Brngkok.
 17, Amigo, German str., from Newchwang.
 17, Apenrade, German str., from Hoihow.
 17, Australian, British str., from Yokohama.
 17, Denealion, British str., from Shanghai.
 17, Haiphong, French str., from Haiphong.
 17, Indus, French str., from Marse l'es.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 21st November.—There has been a good demand for tonnage during the past fortnight, and a fair number of charters have been put through. From Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul offering; to Philippines, 26 and 28 cents per picul. Bangkok to Hongkong, no enquiry. Java to Hongkong, 20 cents for dry and 25 cents per picul for wet sugar. Hoilo to Yokohama, 33 cents per picul last. Coal freights are firm. From Moji to Hongkong, \$2.75 last; to Swatow, \$3.25; to Manila, \$4.10; to Singapore, \$3 per ton. The following are the settlements:—
 Prometheus—Norwegian steamer, 1,057 tons, Mororan and or Otaru to Hong ong, \$3.25 per ton.
 Deramore—Norwegian steamer, 1,479 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.80 per ton.
 Onsang—British steamer, 1,787 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.75 per ton.
 Benvenue—British steamer, 1,468 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.75 per ton.
 Ulabrand—Norwegian steamer, 1,239 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.75 per ton.
 Charterhouse—British steamer, 1,928 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.75 per ton.
 Taurus—Norwegian steamer, 1,367 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.75 per ton.
 Deramore—Norwegian steamer, 1,496 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.80 per ton.
 An Indo-China steamer, Moji to Swatow, \$3.25 per ton.
 Lisa—Swedish steamer, 788 tons, Moji or Kuchinotzu or Karutzu to Manila, \$4.10, option to Hoilo or Cebu, \$4.60 per ton.
 Clitus—British steamer, 1,588 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$3 per ton.
 Heinrich Menzell—German steamer, 980 tons, Hongay to Hongkong, \$1.80 per ton.
 Nanyang—German steamer, 982 tons, Hongay to Hongkong, \$1.80 per ton.
 Hermann Menzell—German steamer, 1,104 tons, Hongay to Amoy, \$3.25 per ton.
 Cassius—German steamer, 1,027 tons, Chinkiang to Hongkong and Canton, 27 candereens per picul.
 Independent—German steamer, 1,040 tons, Tung Hoi and or Nauchow to Singapore, 22 cents Penang, 25 cents per picul.
 Elg—Norwegian steamer, 708 tons, Tung Hoi and or Nauchow to Singapore, 21 cents Penang, 24 cents per picul.
 Triumph—German steamer, 769 tons, Wuhu to Canton, 89 candereens per picul.
 Telmoachus—British steamer, 1,340 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 cents per picul.
 Enina Luyken—German steamer, 1,119 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17½ cents per picul.
 Sishan—British steamer, 845 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.
 Gaea—Norwegian steamer, 924 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.
 Esmeralda—British steamer, 966 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.
 Binh Thuan—French steamer, 1,094 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.
 Taicheung—German steamer, 8.8 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.
 Doris—Norwegian steamer, 965 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.
 Tritos—German steamer, 1,033 tons, Saigon to one and two ports Philippines, 26 and 29 cents per picul.
 Prosper—Norwegian steamer, 783 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 28 cents per picul.
 Elg—German steamer, 708 tons, Hoilo to Yokohama, 33 cents per picul.
 Doris—Norwegian steamer, 965 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$5.350 per month.

- 17, Hsiufung, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 17, Kutsang, British str., from Java.
- 17, Pakhoi, British str., from Wuhu.
- 17, Quarta, German str., from Canton.
- 17, Tyr, Norwegian str., from Hongkong.
- 17, Wcsang, British str., from Canton.
- 18, Adria, German str., from Manila.
- 18, Anping, Chinese str., from Canton.
- 18, Algerine, British sloop, from Swatow.
- 18, Bintang, Danish str., from Shanghai.
- 18, Elita Nossack, Ger. str., from N'chwang.
- 18, Hanoi, French str., from Hoihow.
- 18, Holstein, German str., from Manila.
- 18, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
- 18, Savoia, German str., from Canton.
- 18, Seirstad, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
- 18, Tartar, British str., from Vancouver.
- 18, Victoria, British str., from Shanghai.
- 18, Wongkoi, German str., from Bangkok.
- 19, Cheargchew, British str., from Singapore.
- 19, Daijin Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
- 19, Elg, Norwegian str., from Manila.
- 19, Fuching, British str., from Canton.
- 19, Hongmoh, British str., from Singapore.
- 19, Kawaohi Maru, Jap. str., from London.
- 19, Loongmoon, German str., from Canton.
- 19, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., from Manila.
- 19, Serbia, German str., from Shanghai.
- 19, Sutoku Maru, Japanese str., from Iloilo.
- 19, Taisang, German str., from Shanghai.
- 19, Teenkai, British str., from London.
- 19, Yamauchi Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
- 20, Chiynan, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 20, Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.
- 20, Hailoung, British str., from Tamsui.
- 20, Hsi ping, British str., from Shanghai.
- 20, Ldsen, Norw. str., from Hongkong.
- 20, Massilia, British str., from Shanghai.
- 20, Phoenix, British sloop, from Amoy.
- 20, Strassburg, German str., from Hamburg.
- 20, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
- 21, Coptic, British str., from San Francisco.
- 21, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
- 21, Monmouthshire, British str., from London.
- 21, Petohaburi, German str., from Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

- 16, Monadnock, U.S. monitor, for Amoy.
- 16, Wakamatsu Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
- 17, Anamba, Danish str., for Bangkok.
- 17, Annam, French str., for Europe.
- 17, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Canton.
- 17, Mercedes, British str., for New York.
- 18, Ariake Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
- 18, Asama, Japanese cruiser, for Japan.
- 18, Bintang, Danish str., for Canton.
- 18, Dencaion, British str., for Liverpool.
- 18, Haiching, British str., for Coast Ports.
- 18, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
- 18, Hsiufung, Chinese str., for Canton.
- 18, Indus, French str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Laertes, British str., for Shanghai.
- 18, M. Bacquehem, Austrian str., for Trieste.
- 18, Mongkut, German str., for Bangkok.
- 18, Pakhoi, British str., for Canton.
- 18, Takasago, Japanese cruiser, for Japan.
- 18, Tetartos, German str., for Amoy.
- 18, Wosang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Adria, German str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Anping Maru, Jap. str., for Coast Ports.
- 18, Anping, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Chinkiang, British str., for Ningpo.
- 18, Deramora, Norwegian str., for Moji.
- 19, Empress of India, Brit. str., for Vancouver.
- 18, Gaea, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
- 18, Puglia, Italian cruiser, for Shanghai.
- 18, Quarta, German str., for Saigon.
- 18, Rabi, British str., for Manila.
- 18, Shantung, German str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Vindobona, Austrian str., for Yokohama.
- 20, Chiynan, Chinese str., for Canton.
- 20, Elita Nossack, German str., for Canton.
- 20, Koon Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
- 20, La Porte, British str., for Moji.
- 20, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
- 20, Peru, American str., for San Francisco.
- 20, Saphir, Norwegian str., for Chinkiang.
- 20, Savoia, German str., for Kobe.
- 20, Taichow, German str., for Bangkok.
- 20, Taisang, British str., for Canton.
- 20, Teenkai, British str., for Shanghai.
- 21, Australian, British str., for Australia.
- 21, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
- 21, Hsi ping, British str., for Canton.
- 21, Kawaohi Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.
- 20, Serbia, German str., for Hamburg.
- 21, Thales, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Namsang*, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Wear, Misses Stella, Doris and Ivy Meyer, McRenneir and Mr. Barton Rock.

Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Jesus, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Browne, Colonel and Mrs. Forbes, Misses J. Smith and O. Arnold, Messrs. W. H. Reynolds, Robineau, A. P. Hashim, Jno. Stintin, J. Bardin, Fred. Main, O. Batt, O. Santos, John A. Jupp, E. J. Dozer, Lifford, E. Puigdemont, Fred. Wilson, P. O. Rothrock, D. W. Riley and L. W. Manning.

Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt.

Per *Kaifong*, from Cebu, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lockhead, Mrs. Marella Gambutan, Miss L. Elmore, from Iloilo, Messrs. J. D. Fauntleroy and L. Dyson.

Per *Annam*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Capt. Langlands, Abbe Rousseau, Messrs. Gay de la Chartrie and Nanjo; from Kobe, Messrs. Maitre, Pfunders, Takakusu and Murakami; from Nagasaki, Misses Ohomachi and Schimada, Messrs. Hochi and Takanaghi; from Shanghai, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Sufter, Sister Raphael, Dr. Mudra, Messrs. Meurer, Laughlin, H. White, Lamm, Schoenemann, L. Capoustin, A. Essufy, Ch. Wheathead, Douglas McKay, Harry Hempt and Pierrugues; for Saigon, from Nagasaki, Mrs. Miura Funa, Messrs. Rio, Binot and Tanaka; from Shanghai, Messrs. Mejanable, Roudon and Geoffry; for Singapore, from Yokohama, Mr. Garrau; from Nagasaki, Miss Matsumoto and Mr. Tanaka; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Otonomi and Mr. Chill; for Colombo, from Yokohama, Mrs. Porel, Miss Philipps and Mr. Leishmann; from Shanghai, Mrs. Neuman; for Bombay, from Kobe, Mr. Tata; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Mrs. Churchill, Messrs. Brunckwig, Bardou and Miyake; from Nagasaki, Mr. Robigo; from Shanghai, H. E. Souang, Mrs. and Miss S. ueng, D. and Mrs. Dethere, Sisters Catherine, Xavier, Madeleine and Anna, Messrs. Albert Loup, John Hutchinson, Raisin, Baradat, Hermann Guitner, Jaumard, Moinet, Vincent, Lefrançois, Lunn, Hoster and Laglaize.

Per *Hsiufung*, from Shanghai, Messrs. W. Wilmer and D. F. Leach.

Per *Haiphong*, for Hongkong, from Haiphong, Mr. and Mrs. Kellmann, and Mr. Manassah.

Per *Indus*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Rev. Cossnis, Messrs. Jacquier and Ducas; from Colombo, Mr. de Pfenel; from Singapore, Miss Blake; from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Foursard, Mr. and Mrs. Nandlet, Messrs. de la Roche and Pablwachen; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Jadot and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Lator, Mrs. Gineton, Mrs. Malhera and child, Mrs. Pulman, Dr. Legrand, Messrs. Rufford, Chevalier de Bauer, Gogot, Bonabel, Gardey, Shythen, Rick, Brunckwig, Entraignu and Saliani; from Colombo, Miss C. Brown and Mr. Lucok; from Singapore, Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Elias and two children, Misses Hindley and Denligh; from Saigon, Lieut. Lepage and Mr. Helicot; for Nagasaki, from Marseilles, Mrs. de la Marche; from Saigon, Mr. Othero; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Sisters Orieca and V. V. Roos, Messrs. B. Marselin and Wril.

Per *Tartar*, from Vancouver, Major and Mrs. P. C. Strickland; from Yokohama, Mrs. J. T. Tompkins and infant, Hon. Judge and Mrs. H. C. Bates, Mrs. A. F. Nelson and child, Messrs. F. C. Calder, E. W. Duck, D. Priestman, Jr., G. Douglas Ashby and D. E. Brown; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Geard, Misses D. Allum and C. M. Allum, Messrs. J. Mericks and Mason Stone; from Shanghai, Major-Gen. Sir W. J. and Lady Gascoigne, Mr. and Mrs. G. Harling and child, Mr. and Mrs. Emily Mayer, Mrs. G. M. Lack, Capt. Trefusis and Miss Julia Smith.

Per *Holstein*, from Manila, Mr. Paul Niemann.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Mrs. E. C. Le Munyon, Mrs. Bloom, Misses Manyan and M. Shapini, Capt. Carozzi, Messrs. C. H. Fullaway, W. Morgan, J. Courtney, W. Marshall, R. Wates, B. R. Huntington, W. A. Bennet, H.

Manheim, J. Lopez, A. Orozeo, C. F. Moule, F. Davis, C. A. Band, A. Thompson, F. B. Covey, L. Villanel, A. W. Robertus, W. F. Ryan and A. E. Morgan.

Per *Taisang*, from Shanghai, &c., Mrs. Clara Macovitch.

Per *Kawachi Maru*, for Hongkong, from Singapore, Rev. and Mrs. Campbell Brown and child, Mrs. Caldwell and two children, Mrs. W. Jackson and child, Misses A. Campbell, Fraser J. McColl, Connell, Messrs. W. Ryan, C. Head, Martin and K. Hichiri; for Kobe, Mrs. Birch and two children and Mr. M. Adachi; for Yokohama, Rev. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Kirby and M. Cameron, Messrs. M. Yagawa, S. Umeura, S. Nagao, S. Kubota, T. Inumaru, I. Isamura, Murray and Hall.

Per *Daijin Maru*, from Tamsui, &c., Mr. J. M. Newbery.

Per *Hongmoh*, from Singapore, Mrs. Primrose and family and Mr. W. O. A. Shepherd.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, from Manila, Mrs. Van Horen and two children, Capt. C. W. Mead, Messrs. O. Winter, G. Andrews, A. Mohr, G. Barry, S. Gans, K. Gishmita, T. Uraba, Koto-mott, Geo. Lynch, Wm. Jones, Wm. Mita Simmer, Wm. I. Summers, T. Mitani, Y. Urakami, Kimmozd, Johannsen and P. Aheda.

Per *Elg*, from Manila, Mr. P. J. Henriksen.

Per *Strassburg*, from Hamburg, Mr. and Mrs. Barki, Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Grinberg.

DEPARTED.

Per *Hitachi Maru*, from Hongkong, for London, &c., Mr. and Mrs. A. Vidal, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. de Andrade, Mrs. H. H. Gilby and baby, Misses Clarke, P., B., Z., L., Z., M. and A. Andrade and Master F. X. Andrade, Messrs. Dall Dewese, F. Hilton, T. Yonei, Kusumoto, S. Yasuda, James Hartley, E. Nelson, M. Takagaki, P. J. Gillings, N. Nudelman, Harry Wickling, James Cheong, J. B. Beattie, M. Rivas, K. Seki, J. Carswell, J. Carnish, A. Thoup, H. F. Lovell, H. Mathais and R. Livingstone.

Per *Tsinan*, for Australia, Mrs. Garriock, Miss Finlayson, Messrs. C. H. Ware, D. Scott, J. O. Hughes, R. A. McCullough, G. McCullough, G. H. Williams, H. Haardt and J. Devos.

Per *Annam*, for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bliss, Dr. and Mrs. Beer, Mr. W. Orrell; for Calcutta, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Colhoun; for Marseilles, Mr. J. D. Fauntleroy.

Per *Indus*, for Shanghai, Mrs. Foschetti and sisters (2), Mrs. M. Estrella, Mr. Berezowsky, Revs. Assen and Rossi; for Nagasaki, Mr. de la Marche.

Per *Rubi*, for Manila, Mrs. W. A. Holbrook, Masters W. and S. Holbrook, Mrs. Elbert, Capt. and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Chofre, Misses F. and C. Chofre, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Arcevala, Mrs. M. Grant Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. M. Jurado, Mrs. Lack, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Master Wilson, Mrs. Mitsun Kanamura, Mrs. Y. Collins, Mrs. J. R. Minor, Misses G. S. Lanaham and Rice, Commissioner Hy. Clay Ide, Dr. Pick, Messrs. Calder, P. A. Siffered, M. S. Stone, E. W. Duck, Thos. L. Hartigan, L. Cabbags, W. S. Gilbert, Arthur Lucas and C. H. Fulawy.

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